Most Published April 4th

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OF ALL GROCERS, CHEMISTS, &c.

No. 7814.—VOL. L. SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.
(Augustus Harris, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
CARL ROSA OPERA SEASON.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8, Gounod's ROMEO AND JULIET. Messrs. Barton McGuckin, F. H. Celli, John Child, and Alexander; Misses Kate Drew and Zélie de Lussan.
EASTER MONDAY MORNING at 8, BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL. Messrs. John Child, F. H. Celli, and Aynsley Cook; Misses Trousdell and Fanny Moody.
EASTER MONDAY EVENING at 8, Bizet's CARMEN. Messrs. Barton McGuckin and Leslie Crotty; Misses Fabris and Zélie de Lussan.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERRIMAN TREE.)
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock punctually (overture at 7.50), a new play, in five acts, A VILLAGE PRIEST, by Sydney Grundy. Mr. Tree, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Fred Terry, Mr. Allan; Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Norreys, Mrs. Gaston Murray, Mrs Brooke, and Mrs. Tree. Box-office open 10 till 5, where seats from 2s., may be booked. Pit circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
THIS EVENING, at 8, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, S. Valentine, S. Hewson, F. Atherley, F. Emery, and Wm. Farren; Mesdames E. Page, F. Miller, F. Frances, E. Leyshon and Mary Moore. Preceded by, at 8.30, A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE of DAVID GARRICK TO-DAY (Saturday), at 3 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. G. E. Mudshall, and Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY; Manageress, Miss GRAHAME.)
TO-DAY, at 3 and 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr, Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 FOR HER CHILD'S SAKE. Mesdames M. A. Giffard, Helen Leyton; Oscar Adye, C. Iffy, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE THIS DAY (Saturday), at 3. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BUCKWELL.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-DAY, at 3 and TO-NIGHT, at 9, THE BUNGALOW, by FREDERICK HORNER. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 2.30 and 8.15, ON TOAST. Doors open 2 and 7.45. Messrs. C. Glenney, Yorke Stephens, Compton Coutts, A. Rousby, R. Stockton, and Fred Kaye; Misses Sophie Larkin, Helen Forsyth, Kate Featherston, Marie Illington, and Cicely Richards. MORNING PERFORMANCE THIS DAY and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY and EASTER MONDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at 8.30, CLARISSA (61st Time), at 7.45, MEADOW SWEET. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, Fred Thorne; Miss Rose Leclercq, Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Beyer, F. Weymes, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Banister. MATINEE of CLARISSA TO-DAY (Saturday) and EASTER MONDAY, at 2.30. MATINEES of MISS TOMBOY EASTER TUESDAY, April 8, and SATURDAY NEXT, April 12, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. GATTI Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0. LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 175th Time. Mr. Frank Cooper, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, LionelRignold, W. L. Abingdon Thos. Balfour, Wm. Rodle, H. Russell, Harry Nesbitt, Ennis, Robertson, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15. MORNING PERFORMANCE EASTER MONDAY. Doors open 1.30, commence 2.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. E. Cathcart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Mrs. Blanche Horlock, Miss M. Hunter, Miss Sandford, Miss Rose Leclercq, and Miss Kate Rorke. At 8, by DREAM FACES. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. S. Brough Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.30 Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Russell Hunter, Fred Shepherd, George Daniel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Hunsley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Lee, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Bourchier, Sugden, Everill, Fulton, Brodie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Cannings, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Armcliffe, Erlynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendrickson, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY and on EASTER MONDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,700.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
(Messrs. WILLIAMS and MORELAND Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8, DICK VENABLES. Mr. Willard. Messrs. Alfred Bishop, E. W. Garden, Elwood, H. Cane, Henry V. Esmond, Royston Keith, E. W. Thomas, Haring; Mrs. Cannings, Miss Annie Rose, Miss Annie Hill, and Miss Olga Brandon. Doors open 7.40.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. At 7.30, THE SENTRY. Miss Marie Temple, Mesdames Maud Holland, E. Brierly, A. Newton, E. Briard, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, A. Marsh G. Mudie, J. Le Hay, Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby A. Bouchault, &c., and Mesdames Gaudery, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 5,724.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MISS CINDERELLA. At 8, DR. BILL.
Messrs. George Alexander, Benjamin Webster, George Canvi, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Lestor, Marie Linden, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, Lindy Young, and Amy Brough. Doors open at 8.
MATINEE THIS DAY (Saturday) and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ARMETTE.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "ZANETTA," at 10.50. Signorina Bessone; Mdlles. Sarecco, Morie, Thorgate, and Verga, and Signor De Vincent, Varieties by BRUET and RIVIERE, Marvelle's Boarzoonds, and the Dog "Rags," the Albert and Edouin Troupe, the Arabian Whirlwigs, Sherman and Morissy, Marie Lloyd, George English, Alec Daniels Lozzi, Lilo, and Otto, and Miss ANNIE ALBU. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 7.50. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. EDWY LESTER. Music by M. LIONEL WELLS. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Senior Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalieri. And Variety Entertainment. At 9.30, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. SAVILE CLARKE, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
THE BEST VARIETY COMPANY IN LONDON.—First engagement of Miss Kate Chard, the famous Opera Bouffe Prima Donna. Albert and Edmonds Troupe in their marvellous absurdity, "The Elopement"; James Fawn, comedian; G. H. Mackereneck; Ryan and Richfield, Transatlantic artists; Blanche Bell; the Kelling Troupe of Acrobats; John Le Hay, the famous Ventriloquist; Marion Graham, the charming contralto; Dora Fielding; Tom Terry, comic; Dora Clifford; George Leyton, comedian; Ara and Zebra, Continental acrobatic wonders; Alice Leamar, serio; and others.
EVENINGS, 7.20; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
EASTER MONDAY. GIGANTIC PROGRAMME.
The Free Entertainments will excel even those of last year, when 78,067 visitors were attracted to the Palace. Increased entertainment and amusement from 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. Here are half-a-dozen out of fifty items in the programme:—
2.0.—First great variety show. FREE.
6.0.—Balloon ascent by Captain Dale.
8.15.—Great 12 mile race, Bicycle v. Horses. J. Keen and Michaelson Jun, the leading coloured jockey of Western America. FREE.
8.40.—Second great variety show. FREE.
7.40.—Special Fireworks Display by C. T. Brock and Co., including entirely new Fire Picture—The British Navy Anchored and Manœuvring. FREE.
9.30.—Grand Military Concert, with Jullien's British Artillery Quadrilles. Four Military Bands. FREE.
Constant train service all day and all the evening. 1s. 6d. from London and back, including admission to CRYSTAL PALACE.

ROBBING TIM TO PAY PAT.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has another two columns in the *Morning Post* to-day of "connected," "consecutive," "indisputable" and "unanswerable" arguments (the epithets are his own) against Mr. BALFOUR'S Bill. As a journalist, Lord RANDOLPH has one fault: he is too long. His besetting sin follows him not only in the scale of his articles, but in that of his sentences. Here is one which deserves a place in any collection of sesquipedalian monstrosities:—

But does any one suppose that the Irish Party, who have shown such surprising intelligence in the past as to the ends which it is necessary for them to attain, and so little scruple as to the methods by which those ends may be attained, will not be keen to discern the splendid opportunities offered to them, should this advance of £33,000,000 be made, and resolute to bring about not only the repudiation on the part of the tenantry of their liability to the State, but also by means of such a weapon and by means of the condition in which Ireland will be if the State attempts to recover its debts to compel Great Britain to grant to Ireland a separate Parliament and separate Government, which up to now Great Britain has steadily refused?

This is really awful. Mr. GLADSTONE is not bad at long (or, as he would say, "lengthened") sentences; but Lord RANDOLPH could give him points. There are other sentences in the same article almost as involved as the one quoted above. It is a pity that Lord RANDOLPH has not licked his letters into better shape. They contain admirable points; and if any reader of the *Morning Post* were amenable to reason on a party question—an hypothesis for which we should be sorry to vouch—Lord RANDOLPH'S reasonings might be enough to damn the bill. As it is, the average Tory will give the letters up in despair; and will put them down with a light heart—and head—as another instance of "RANDOLPH'S spite."

In his former letter Lord RANDOLPH put forward repudiation as a possibility. He was quite right to do so. For if there be no appreciable chance of repudiation, what need is there of any English guarantees? In the present letter, therefore, Lord RANDOLPH goes on to examine the nature of the guarantees. Two of a trade never agree, and under this head the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer does not do justice, we think, to the ingenuity of that part of the Bill for which the present Chancellor is no doubt responsible. The financial proposals of the Bill are, as we admitted on the day of its production, highly ingenious. Moreover, to some extent they are in themselves sound in principle. They recognize that the land question in Ireland is one calling for national, municipal, or communal solution. In the event of default, the nation, or the local area, will be made responsible. There is a glimmering of the true light in all this. But unfortunately it is entirely out of keeping with the rest of the Bill, which is essentially anti-national. In the wider senses of the term it is anti-national; for it is not introduced as part and parcel of any national settlement, nor have the representatives of the Irish people been consulted in its production. But in the narrower sense the Bill is anti-national, because it is one devised for the benefit not of the whole nation, but only of one section. The *Spectator* does "not believe in the defeat of a Bill which will give to every Irish tenant the prospect of becoming a freeholder." The "every" is good; for the *Spectator* thus glides over one of the most forcible objections to the Bill—namely, its permissive character. The Bill will not make *every* Irish tenant a freeholder, but only a handful of such of them as can agree with their landlords. Moreover, the landlord system itself is perpetuated. One set of landlords is bought out; but another set of landlords is bought in. The Bill is, as we have before described it, a Landlords' Creation Bill—a Bill for converting a handful of present tenants into landlords. This process is to be carried out at the immediate expense of the credit of the State—at the expense, that is to say, of every taxpayer in the three kingdoms. Lord RANDOLPH is perfectly right in saying that a Bill on such lines can only be carried by "the most audacious violation of the pledges on this subject given to the English people by the Unionist party in 1886." For opposition to the principle of pledging the credit of the State in order to buy out one set of Irish landlords and buy in another was the chief factor in the Unionist victory at the last General Election. But the Bill is unfair to the Irish taxpayer in particular as well as to the British taxpayer in general. Suppose the new set of landlords default in their payments to the State. The State is then to protect itself in the last resort by suspending its "grants in aid" of Irish local taxation. Or, as Lord RANDOLPH puts it:—

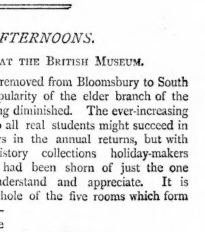
National education in Ireland is to be arrested, local government in all its branches is to be impeded and impaired to the extent of about half a million a year, paupers are neither to be housed nor fed, asylums are to be closed, salaries of local officials are to be unpaid, the making and repair of roads and bridges are to be arrested, all other local purposes are to be interfered with.

For our part we do not object to the principle of this expedient but the principle is only sound on one condition. A communal guarantee would be excellent, if the benefit conferred were also communal. But under Mr. BALFOUR'S Bill it is not. If the whole people were going to share in the benefits of the Bill, then it would be entirely meet and right to make the whole people responsible, through their local communities, for the liabilities of the Bill. What we object to is involving *first* the whole State, and *secondly*, the whole Irish people in the ultimate liability for a largess to be bestowed on a portion of one class. We object to making Tim the townsman pay for Pat the peasant.

SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

XIV.—WITH THE SAVAGES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

WHEN the "birds and beasts" were removed from Bloomsbury to South Kensington it was felt that the popularity of the elder branch of the British Museum ran some risk of being diminished. The ever-increasing attractions which the Museum offers to all real students might succeed in keeping up the sum total of visitors in the annual returns, but with the departure of the Natural History collections holiday-makers might well think that the Museum had been shorn of just the one feature which they could easily understand and appreciate. It is therefore peculiarly fitting that the whole of the five rooms which form the western gallery on the upper floor—



MASK USED BY THE DEVIL-DANCERS OF CEYLON.

rooms, if we remember rightly, once devoted to the birds—should now be occupied by a collection in which a schoolboy may be as much interested as the most learned savant. If Mr. Andrew Lang comes here to make notes for his next work on comparative mythology and folk lore, he should find himself in company with which he is likely to have at least one tie in common, an unbounded admiration for Mr. Haggard. For this is the Museum *Land of Adventure*, and it is here that a lad must come if he would learn how to win the respect and affection of the savage tribe by whom he has hypothetically been taken prisoner. He may choose whatever quarter of the globe he likes as the scene of his exploits. From wherever the savage or barbarian abounds, hither have been sent his weapons, his tools, his idols and fetishes, and frequently, we regret to add, his smoked, or otherwise unpleasantly preserved, head. Down even to the remains of a cannibal banquet carefully stowed in the cleft of a tree, nothing is here wanting to supply the necessary local colouring to the most Rider-Haggardish romance.

The bulk of this admirable collection was formed by the late Mr. Henry Christy, and it is typical of the disproportion between the wealth of the Museum and the space at the disposal of the exhibitors that for more than twenty years after his death Mr. Christy's munificent bequest had to be kept in his former residence in Victoria-street, Westminster, because there was no available room for it at the British Museum. But with the departure of the birds, the Western Gallery could at last be cleared for its reception, and, reinforced by considerable additions both by gift and purchase, this ethnographical collection now forms the youngest, but by including many corrections and additions, are such as will render the new edition a very different book from the first." "Some of the revised text involves important new matter. The description of St. Margaret's Chapel is entirely new. So is the account of John Knox's house. I have traced out its builder and first owners; so with various matters. Many minor points are corrected, and, indeed, you will see that scarcely a page remains without some emendation, and a good many are wholly rewritten." Besides the alterations on, and additions to, the text of the book, there will be a good many additions to the illustrations

"SUBJECTS OF THE DAY."

So the day of the old "Quarterlies" is not passed after all! To many it has seemed that the great popularity and merit of the monthly magazines must have cut the ground from under the more costly quarterlies. This, however, is clearly not the opinion of Messrs. Routledge and Sons, who announce, for publication next month, the first number of a new quarterly review, under the above title. The editor is Mr. James Sammelson, and the articles will as a general rule be signed. The subject of the day at this moment are, it seems, "Ancient Civilization and Modern Education," "State Education in England," and "The Education and Status of Women"—rather a heavy order for the merrie month of May.

A £1,000 BOOK.

Mr. Henry Sotheran, in the course of an interview with the *Publisher's Circular*, gave the following particulars with regard to Gould's "Birds":—"When Mr. John Gould, the great naturalist, died, his well-known valuable property was offered to two or three leading houses for tender, and I purchased the complete plant, copyright, stock, and all the valuable lithographic stones, for the sum of £9,000. At the same time I secured the services of Mr. Gould's staff of colourists, and was in that way enabled to complete the works left unpublished—viz., "The Birds of Asia," "The Humming Birds," and "The Birds of New Guinea." The complete set altogether forms forty-three volumes, imperial folio. With great difficulty we have made up one or two sets, which have been elegantly bound and fitted into carved cabinets. You will see by our catalogue that we offer . , these at £1,000 per set.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field is said to be preparing a volume of reminiscences.—Mr. W. J. Dawson, the well-known Wesleyan minister, has written a "Handbook for the Greater Poets of the Century," which Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton will publish.—It is stated that 120,000 copies of Professor Drummond's religious booklet, "The Greatest Thing in the World," have already been printed:—Mr. Gladstone is going to reprint his article on "Ellen Middleton," with explanatory notes.—Mr. T. Sidney Cooper, the veteran animal-painter, is writing his auto biography. A Y Z.

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

"CROSSING THE BAR."

The beautiful epilogue to Lord Tennyson's last volume bids fair to become one of the most popular of his shorter pieces. Already it has been twice set to music; and to the forthcoming number of the *Classical Review* four well-known scholars have contributed versions of it. Two of these are in Greek hexameters, and are by Mr. E. D. Stone and Professor Lewis Campbell respectively. The other versions are in Latin, and are signed "H. K." and "H. M. B.," under which initials one is probably safe in deciphering Dr. Kynaston and Dr. Butler. The version by the latter has already appeared in the *Guardian*; but Dr. Butler has now emended his lines somewhat at the suggestion of Lord Tennyson himself.

THE CHARMS OF LONDON

An unpublished letter from Jonathan Swift was sold at Sotheby's the other day which bore witness to the fact that the country possessed as little attraction for the famous Dean of St. Patrick's as for Dr. Johnson himself. "I am here," writes Dr. Swift, "among the beauties of nature, for which I have little taste. I envy you the dirt, hurricane, malignity, in which—as all London people—you live."

A LIFE OF HENRY DAWSON.

In the course of a few months a "Life of Henry Dawson," the Nottingham painter, will be published by Messrs. Seeley, under the editorship of Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse. The book, which will be small folio in size, will be illustrated with etchings of several of the painter's best works, and will give full details of his remarkable life and of his artistic methods.

"MEMORIALS OF EDINBURGH."

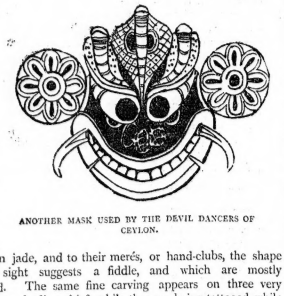
Lovers of Edinburgh will be glad to know that there have been saved from the fire which burned down the University College of Toronto the interesting annotated volumes of Sir Daniel Wilson's "Memorials of Edinburgh," of which he is bringing out a new edition. Writing to his publishers, Sir Daniel says: "You are no doubt aware of the dire calamity that has befallen us here in the burning of our beautiful university buildings. A copy of the surreptitious reprint" (of the memorials of Edinburgh) "has perished in the flames, along with 35,000 other volumes; as also MSS. of my own, which are a grievous loss to me. The volume of the reprint lay on my desk, with the draft for a new preface; but all vanished in the flames." But his new edition of the "Memorials" (the copy for which was fortunately forwarded to Edinburgh before the fire took place) is now being proceeded with, and the author remarks: "The alterations I have made,

no means the least, of the attractions of the Museum. To arrange an exhibition of such extent and variety was no small task, and the work has not yet been fully completed. The order of arrangement is of course strictly geographical, and indications of the aids to its appreciation, which will eventually be furnished to visitors, are shown by the coloured sketches of natives by which some of the subdivisions—*e.g.*, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands—are illustrated, and by the delightfully minute description of every article in the Malayan collection presented by the Government of Perak. As yet no special catalogue of the ethnographical treasures has been issued, but the pages devoted to them in the General Guide give the visitor a sufficient clue to the principle on which they are arranged.

IDOL FROM A TEMPLE IN NEW IRELAND.

To connect subject with subject is one of the chief aims of the classifier and arranger, and hence the contiguity of the Asiatic Saloon has caused Asia to be taken as the starting point of the Ethnographical Collection. Here the "Savage" life of our title is very little appropriate. There is nothing "savage" about the splendid collection of Asiatic weapons which occupy the cases on our right and left. The daggers especially look as finely tempered and as cruelly shaped as those of mediæval Italy, while the shields and targets of Persian workmanship could hardly be surpassed. But the two Japanese men-at-arms, despite their ferocious moustachios, have hardly as fine an appearance as mailclad knights, and in the next case the Chinese suit of wadded silk, strengthened with studs of metal, looks probably a much less efficient protection than it really is. On the other side of the room, but at the same end, are the civilized products of India, Burmah, and Siam, of which the "Guide" modestly but truly remarks that they are far more fully illustrated in the India Museum at South Kensington. But when we reach Ceylon we find ourselves fairly in Rider-Haggardom. The armoury of a modern surgeon is rather a grim affair, but it pales altogether before that of the Cingalese medicine-man, or devil-dancer, whose entire pharmacopœia consists of a series of some twenty painted wooden masks, each of which is considered effectual for some particular disease. Two of these, not quite the most horrible, are here reproduced, and we sincerely hope that some portion of their curative power may still cling to them. The one with the cobra ornaments is probably an antidote to a snake-bite, while on the principle of *lucus a non lucendo* the one-eyed monster should be restorative of sight.

Close to the Ceylon Collection is the case devoted to the Andaman Islands, and here savagery is in full swing. The curious drum and the cooking-pot of earthenware are harmless enough, but necklaces of human bones are not a pleasant form of personal ornament, and the ghastliness of skulls is not greatly redeemed by means of red ochre and an elaborate fringe. It is pleasant to turn from these exhibits to the models and photographs of the native houses of Borneo and Samoa displayed in the next room, and to the shell necklaces, and waistbelts of patchouli-leaves and bark, of the Sakais and Semangs of Perak. Hard by these is a great drinking vessel from the Pelew Islands, wonderfully inlaid with shells; while in the next case are two dummy warriors from the Kingsmill Islands, clad in complete armour woven from the fibre of the cocoa-nut, and with swords of palm-wood, made formidable by the insertion of sharks' teeth. Passing down the room, we come to the New Zealand exhibits, presided over not only by the usual array of smoked heads, but by a splendid figure of a chief in full costume. The Australian canoes and boomerangs which we have passed on our way are too well known to need description, but the Maories appear to be a much more artistic race than their neighbours of the mainland. Very remarkable is the fine door-post of Great Maori House, Poshty Bay; and almost all the native woodwork is ornamented in a similar way. Attention also must be drawn to their work in jade, and to their merés, or hand-clubs, the shape of which at first sight suggests a fiddle, and which are mostly very richly decorated. The same fine carving appears on three very singular funnels used for feeding chiefs while they are being tattooed, while a wonderful cloak made of the feathers of the apteryx illustrates the dexterity of the New Zealanders in another branch of art. This third room of the exhibition presents so many features of interest that we can do no more than call attention to two beautiful idols, the first, made of red feathers, the object of the adoration of the Sandwich Islanders, the second one of a whole row of the tutelary deities of New Ireland, presented to the museum by the Duke of Bedford.



ANOTHER MASK USED BY THE DEVIL DANCERS OF CEYLON.

The fourth and fifth rooms of the Ethnological Gallery are devoted respectively to Africa and America, into a detailed examination of which space forbids us to enter. At the entrance to the African section is a small case containing a series of ivory carvings executed by native workmen for the Portuguese settlers in West Africa during the sixteenth century. In the Abyssinian section, again, the shield and tents of the luckless King Theodore remind us of one of the earliest of the too many occasions on which England has been brought into violent collision with African races. The bows, poisoned arrows, and digging-sticks used by the Bushmen, Kaffir arms and implements, a curious cross-bow used by the Fan tribe, the carved gowries and model canoes from the tribes of the Niger, the primitive-looking spears, paddles, and ornaments from the Boobies of Fernando Po, these are a few of the more noteworthy contents of other cases, in the mingled similarity and diversity of which the ethnographer finds his delight. Here, too, is the most ample field for the would-be adventurer, who in the next room has a further choice open to him. For in America he may be either an ancient or a modern—may in imagination play his part amid the ancient races of Mexico and Peru, or traverse the vast continent from the Tierra del Fuego to the land of the Esquimaux, and learn something of the life and manners of every section of its inhabitants. Surely for the adventurous spirit no more happy hunting-ground could be devised than this in Bloomsbury.

Occasional Notes.

Mr. Stanley's telegram which we were able to publish in our later editions of Thursday was short but sweet—and yet not without a spice of irony, neither. He was glad to hear news which showed that Emin must have recovered from his accident; he wished his old comrade *bon voyage*, and rejoiced that "the Gospel of Enterprise was spreading." And—so, no doubt, he added *sotto voce*—that the Era of Indecision was ended. It is pardonable to read just this much between the lines of the despatch; but Mr. Stanley has too much robust good sense to breathe a word about the "ingratitude" of which too much has been heard over here.

Emin and his German backers have another "bon voyage" sent to them in Sir Samuel Baker's letter in this morning's *Times*. One may doubt, however, whether they will altogether relish it. Sir Samuel bids them go on and prosper and establish themselves in the Equatorial Province. At the same time, he adds:—

> I should be sorry to invest any coin in the annexation of the Equatorial Provinces with the expectation of seeing it again. During many years' experience in those parts I never saw any natural production worth one penny a pound, and the cost of transport to the coast would be a shilling, in the absence of the White Nile route and the line of steamers that we had established. Ivory cannot be purchased by legitimate means. The outlook in a commercial point of view is not promising, but there is a grand field for adventure, and for philanthropy, missionary enterprise, and experimental development of countries which have remained in savageism since the time of the Creation, with a population that will fight and dance, but steadfastly refuse to work.

"Why," asks Sir Samuel Baker, "should Englishmen be jealous?" Why, indeed? they will be echoing in Germany before long. Meanwhile, if there are any good people still inclined to rage and beat the air about Emin's ingratitude, we would beg them to remember that we have yet to see what will come of his expedition, and also that Africa is a very large place. To judge by the talk of the wilder colonizing party in this country, one might suppose that the Dark Continent was as small as a congested district in Mayfair.

Major Gerald Talbot, acting on behalf of an English syndicate, has obtained a valuable concession from the Shah in the form of a tobacco monopoly, conveying (says the correspondent of the *Times*) "the exclusive right of purchase, sale, and manufacture of tobacco throughout Persia." Major Talbot and his friends will, however, be wise not to make too much in public of their acquisition. It is, says the *Times* correspondent, "of quite equal significance with the opening of the Karun and the establishment of the Persian Imperial Bank, if not more important than either." The reference to the Karun concession which was followed by heavy equivalents in favour of Russia should be a caution to the new concessionaires not to exalt their horn on high. The game of brag is a bad one for us to play in Persia—because Russia (as Mr. Curzon had admitted) is bound to beat us there.

What lucky people the De La Rues are to be sure! Nobody has forgotten the enormous profits which they made out of the public under their old contract with the Post Office. The profits were too great even for Messrs. De La Rue themselves to be able to pocket indefinitely with an easy conscience. Hence the contract was revised, and by this act of grace on their part the country now saves, it is said, some £30,000 or £40,000 a year. What the new contract is, nobody knows, for Mr. Raikes will not produce it. But what is clear from Mr. Henniker Heaton's letter in this morning's *Times* is (1) that by refusing to allow the public to affix ½*d.* stamps to their own postcards, the Government loses £42,625 a year, which it pays to the De La Rues; and (2) that for the stout postcards supplied by this firm, the Government still pays nearly three times as much as it need. Have the De La Rues rendered some enormous service to the State that the Government should subsidize them on so splendid a scale?

English and American visitors in Paris may like to know that there is one spot of the French capital where unfortunate horses enjoy immunity from the whip. This spot is the Pont du Carrousel or des Saints Pères, joining the Quai Malaquet and the Tuileries. Many years since, a rich foreigner who lived on the quay was so horrified at the brutal treatment of horses daily witnessed there that he left a sum *in perpetuam* for the maintenance of a bridge porter. This guardian angel of the animal world has his habitation on the Pont des Saints Pères, and his office is to see that no horses are over-driven or cruelly beaten as they cross the bridge. But could not international protest effect on a large scale what is here done on a small one? The City of London and the City of Paris are on the friendliest terms: could not a remonstrance be offered at a treatment of animals in Paris disgraceful, not only to France, but to civilization?

The strength—and perhaps also the weakness—of the English Church lies in the breadth of its borders and in the freedom which prevails inside them. The divergence in the treatment of Good Friday is a case in point—a divergence which the following parallel passages will illustrate:—

At St. Paul's.	*At St Margaret's, Westminster.*
The "Three Hours' Service," from twelve to three, was taken by the Bishop of London, whose unusual presence on such an occasion attracted a vast congregation, which filled the space under the dome. Amongst those present were the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Temple, Archdeacon Sinclair, Canon Gregory, &c. The Bishop, in his introductory address, said that in the three hours when the Great Sacrifice was being completed our Lord spoke three times words of mercy and lovingkindness, and at the end of them He spoke four times with reference to the sacrifice that had been accomplished, and they were about to pass three hours in recalling those words. The service was then continued with hymns, collects, and pauses for silent prayer.	Archdeacon Farrar said it was very easy to mistake the nature of the lessons of Good Friday, that the tendency of popular theology was too much to spend the day in morbid and useless attempts to reproduce in imagination the physical agonies of our Lord on the Cross. The Gospels used the single expression "I thirst" to describe the agony on the Cross; and the tone of many modern hymns and manuals of devotion was entirely unlike the tone of Scripture and utterly alien to the language in which the love of the early Christians expressed itself. He quoted the last words of Socrates, which produced such a great effect on the mind of the ancient word, when he said to his judges on his condemnation, "The hour of my departure has arrived, and we go our ways—I to die and you to live."

The Church is wide enough, it will be seen, to embrace a bishop who encourages spending "the three hours" in what an archdeacon stigmatizes as "morbid and useless" exercise.

Hans Hervig's "Lutherfestspiel," which was so popular during the Luther centenary, has become a stock play in the repertories of the village dramatists in the Duchy of Baden. Some of the communes of the Black Forest are famous for their theatres, and the "Luther Play" was performed last Easter in several Protestant communes. It is to be played this year in the parish church of Wiesteth in the Wiesenthal on the evening of Easter Day and the afternoon of Easter Monday. The Evangelical parish pastor will officiate as stage-manager, the schoolmaster will take the part of Luther, and all its subordinate characters are to be represented by parishioners. Our informant once heard the play in a village of the Baden lowlands, and says that the broad "Badisch" dialect added not a little to its attractiveness. Such plays by parochial actors were not uncommon in English country parishes before the Civil War brought in that puritanical abomination of desolation from which they have never yet recovered.

"How the poor live." Here is an instance, taken from some evidence recently given in the Hebburn police-court:—

> Inspector Snowdon said that he went to Simpson's house, No. 8, Williams-lane, Hebburn Quay, on the 15th ult. He had gone for two school board fines which had not been paid. Simpson was getting some tea. All the children were present. Mrs. Simpson came out from the front room. She had a few rags on hanging about her, but not sufficient to cover her nakedness. All the furniture in the house was two chairs, one without a back, and two iron beds, one of them in ruins, while there was a mattress black and glazed with filth. The children were in a filthy condition, hanging in rags and swarming with vermin. The house smelt dreadfully. There was no food in the house except a few potatoes. He afterwards went again to the house, but the door was fastened. He forced the door, and was led to believe that some person had been in the house, but looked all over the house without finding any one. On striking a match and looking up the chimney he found George there resting with his feet on one side and his back against the other side. There was no fire on. The boy said he often went there when any one was coming into the house. The girls told him that they slept in the bottom of a cupboard and the mother on one of the shelves.

Yet the father of this miserable family was a carpenter in Armstrong's, and his wages since the beginning of the year had averaged 25*s.* 7*d.* a week. Thanks to the "Children's Charter" he and his wife (who is stepmother to all the children except the youngest) are now undergoing two months' hard labour.

"A VILLAGE PRIEST."

Mr. Grundy's New Play at the Haymarket.

What a boon and a blessing to theatrical managers it would be if the audience which filled the Haymarket Theatre on Thursday evening could be carefully preserved in its entirety for future use on important "first nights!" Surely such a kindly, enthusiastic, and uncritical body of playgoers was never yet assembled under one roof. They cheerfully broke the strictest rules in the code laid down by generations of theatrical audiences; with a smile on their faces, and applause running out at their very finger tips, they dispensed with all the usual essentials of a dramatic success. They found in Mr. Grundy's new play no continuous well-told story, but they deluded themselves into the belief that it was there. They were treated by the author to a main interest which was no interest at all, on account of the restless manner in which it was tossed about from one character to another; but yet they cheered and cheered, for all the world, as if a new "Ticket-of-Leave Man" or "Silver King" had been unfolded to their gaze. They allowed themselves to be puzzled and perplexed for the greater part of the evening, and yet they repaid good for evil by "calling" every one concerned again and again and worrying Mr. Tree for a speech in what has unfortunately become the recognized manner of first-night enthusiasts. Truly one may say, "What an audience!" Mr. Irving, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Willard, or any of the band of London lessees, would give their ears for it. How great a misfortune it is that it should have been allowed to separate itself once more into a mere mass of individuals.

It may be said at the outset that Mr. Grundy has suffered himself to be wrecked on a couple of rocks which one would have thought so experienced a playwright would have discerned at once on the surface of the dramatic ocean—diffuseness and lack of contrast. The picture is all one colour. One longs vainly for some half-tints or even for a staring splash of some tawdry hue to relieve the eye for a moment. But it is not there. The author has tortured M. Busnach's rugged melodrama, "Le Secret de La Terreuse," into one long gloomy conglomeration of sympathy-seeking mediocrity. The vividly drawn old murderess of the French play has disappeared, and we get nothing in her place but the memory of a vile man who posed before the world as a model of learning, respectability, and virtue. The "villain of the piece" has been dead and gone for twenty years; the real action of the play has taken place long before the curtain rises. What we see on the Haymarket stage is a crowd of worthy people suffering more or less acute misery on acount of the past crimes of another; what we hear is a slow and sombre commentary on a series of past events in which it is impossible to feel any solid interest. Each of Mr. Grundy's puppets is elevated in turn to the central position. First it is Jean Torquenie, the innocent convict, who was condemned to death by the very doer of the deed for which he has been suffering for years. Then poor Jean is cast on one side, and one Armand D'Arcay claims our chief attention. He is the son of the assassin-judge, and he adores unwittingly the daughter of a woman whom his father had seduced. When his eyes are opened to his parent's misdeeds he in truly Quixotic fashion flings away his love for Marguérite and ranges himself on the side of injured innocence. Then at length the Abbé Dubois—a kindly old priest who allows himself to be bullied by his housekeeper, and who thinks more of watering the plants in his pretty garden than of taking his meals at the proper hours—gets his turn. The dead judge has confessed his career of evil to him, and the burden of the awful story is too much for the old man's feeble shoulders. The terrible dilemma in which he finds himself should be the mainspring of the whole plot. But the significance of the situation is weak for the simple reason that the Abbé's final determination is almost Gilbertian in its absurdity. He breaks the seal of confession, and at the same moment claims to have acquitted his conscience by unfrocking himself. He must tell the truth, he says, but he can no longer remain a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. And what is the upshot of the old man's strange reasoning? Torquenie, becoming for the second time a martyr, returns to the prison from which he has escaped rather than open the eyes of the judge's widow—his benefactress—to her husband's wickedness. Armand and his sweetheart are left to smother their grief in marriage if they care to do so. In short, the ending matches the remainder of the play in being about as unsatisfactory and unconvincing as possible.

As may be imagined, "A Village Priest" does not hold out any great chances to its interpreters. The character of the Abbé is played by Mr. Tree with some degree of effect, but the performance is one that will in no respect enhance the actor's reputation. Mr. Fred Terry in the part of Armand D'Arcay shows an amount of quiet, earnest power which his many admirers—and there are not a few who have watched this young actor's work with interest—will have hardly given him credit for. He looks well, and speaks every line as if he firmly believed in what he was saying. Mr. Fernandez and Mrs. Tree are perhaps seen to more advantage than any one else in the cast. The Torquenie of the former and the Marguérite of the latter are both quite admirable. Neither Mrs. Gaston Murray, Miss Rose Leclercq, nor Miss Norreys succeeds in giving the right touch to their several rôles. They are all three too theatrical in their methods. The play could hardly be more beautifully and carefully staged.

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"A BISHOP OF THE PEOPLE."*

To call Bishop Fraser of Manchester "a Bishop of the People" is not necessarily to disparage other prelates of different gifts. Bishops must necessarily be of various types. There are statesmen-bishops such as Dr. Tait, whose special abilities would not be the less wanted even though all connection between Church and State should be severed; and scholar-bishops, for whom the need is yet more imperative and permanent. It is impossible to conceive a time when such men as Dr. Lightfoot would not be of the greatest possible value to the Church and to the world. But Dr. Fraser did a work of his own such as probably no other Bishop of this century has done. He was called from a quiet country parish to what was probably the most difficult episcopate in England. It was a happy thought that made Mr. Gladstone choose him, though indeed he had done work which gave signal proof of his capacities. The choice when made was unanimously approved by all, except indeed the object of it. His was no formal *nolo episcopari*. He was genuinely afraid of the work. But when it became plain that it was his duty to go, he went without hesitation. He succeeded an able man, who had certainly been out of his proper place. Dr. Prince Lee was a great scholar, who carried to his Bishop's throne the despotic habits of the schoolmaster's chair. He was inaccessible and arbitrary, and latterly, at least, somewhat irritable in temper. Dr. Fraser's first act was to sell the remote palace which his predecessor had inhabited and fix his habitation in the near neighbourhood of Manchester. A tramway ran in front of his residence, and a visit to the diocesan cost little in time or money. Of course this accessibility had its disadvantages; but it did something to make Dr. Fraser what he was. Some years of quiet hard work followed. Mr. Diggle gives the details, but only those who are somewhat behind the scenes know what the figures mean. The one item that he "made the acquaintance of upwards of 700 of his clergy in three years," does not sound very imposing, but it really implies a vast amount of work not always very agreeable. Few people above fifty years of age care to make new acquaintances; but here was Bishop Fraser making them at the rate of more than two hundred a year! The first great function at which he assisted was the Manchester Mission. Missions are difficult things to manage, but Dr. Fraser was singularly successful. What Dean Stanley wrote about his address to the actors may be applied, more or less, to his whole demeanour. "You appear to me to possess the singular gift of going to the very verge of imprudence, and yet never crossing it." The Mission was held in 1877. The next year came the great Manchester strike. Several times before the Bishop had done good service to masters and men in averting these struggles between labour and capital. This time he failed, but not for any want of tact or sympathy. The fact was, that the circumstances of the time made conciliation particularly hard. A strike that happens on a rising market is comparatively easy to manage. But the Lancashire strike was made on a falling one. The men went out because wages, already low, were to be still further reduced. And the worst of it was that this lowering could not be helped. The Bishop did his very best, and whether or no he did anything to shorten the duration or alleviate the pressure of the disaster, he certainly impressed all classes with his wisdom, his moderation, and his genuine affection and sympathy. It was a more pleasant function that he had to discharge when in 1874 he was called upon to take the post of president at the Social Science Congress. These congresses were not universally admired, but this choice of the Bishop for president was a really valuable testimony to the greatness and variety of his gifts. "No man," said his predecessor in the chair, "understands the subject more thoroughly, and no man can give his opinion in more eloquent or impressive language." His more strictly episcopal duties Bishop Fraser performed with a courage and a good faith which are beyond all praise. He did not "hedge," as some of his brethren on the bench are apt to do. He made, for instance, a bold and, on the whole, successful attempt to solve the great problem of ritual. In 1880 he addressed an admonition to his clergy, in which he declared that the maximum of ritual was to be seen in the Cathedral service.

For other matters—his dealings, for instance, with candidates for Orders, and his Confirmations—we must refer our readers to Mr. Diggle's volume. Nor do we care to speak here in the hurried way which our limits necessitate of those personal traits of character which made the man so dear to all who knew him. One point may be mentioned—his management of his income. Bishop Fraser's name was lately put in a list of prelates who have left behind them what seemed to the compiler unseemly sums. "I save a third, and spend a third, and give away a third," was his rule, as described by himself. As a matter of fact, he went beyond it in the item of giving. His income was £4,200, and in fifteen years he gave away £31,500—that is, exactly a half. The accumulations of a man who gives away half his income are scarcely a fit object for censure.

* "The Lancashire Life of Bishop Fraser." By John W. Diggle, M.A. (Sampson Low and Co.)

NEW BOOKS.

"ESSAYS AND THOUGHTS" ON BROWNING.

"Robert Browning: Essays and Thoughts." By John T. Nettleship. (Elkin Matthews.) This is a new edition of Mr. Nettleship's well-known book (which has long been out of print and scarce), with several additional chapters. Amongst these will be found explanatory analyses of that very stiff volume, "Parleyings with Certain People, &c." Mr. Nettleship's explanations themselves are often somewhat stiff, but are always thoughtful and interesting. The present edition is very attractively "got up."

"A PRETTY RADICAL."

"A Pretty Radical." By Mabel E. Wolton. (David Stott.) Short stories are generally "anathema maranatha," but we are rather inclined to make an exception in favour of these, they are really so neat, pointed, and well put together. Of course they are aggravating, as all good "tales" are, because just as you are thoroughly interested in the parties they break off. But they are very pleasant and full of interest. The title tale is perhaps the least good in the book, and the name is a mere will-o'-the-wisp to mislead the unwary reader of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Another, "Memory Sam," is a not very good imitation of Bret Harte; but the rest are thoroughly good and make you want your handkerchief.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

BUTLER, EDWARD. "A Consideration of Gentle Ways, and other Essays." (Elliot Stock.)
[Cloth. Pp. 198. Price 6s.]

CLOUSTON, W. A. "Flowers from a Persian Garden, and other Papers." (David Nutt.)
[Half-cloth. Pp. xii., 368.]

FORD, DOUGLAS M. "Promotion and Prospectuses." (Argus Printing Co.)
[A handbook to the law of the subject, reprinted for the most part from the leading columns of the *Financial News*. Cloth. Pp. 84.]

GREENWOOD, JAMES. "Prince Dick of Dahomey; or, Adventures in the Great Dark Land." (Ward and Downey.)
[A story in one volume. Cloth. Pp. 292.]

MILLAR, A. H. "The Historical Castles and Mansions of Scotland." (Alexander Gardner.)
[Deals with Perthshire and Forfarshire. Cloth. Pp. 448. Many illustrations.]

MURRAY, DAVID CHRISTIE and HENRY HERMAN. "Paul Jones's Alias." (Chatto and Windus.)
[A volume of five short stories. Illustrations. Cloth. Pp. 316.]

RITCHIE, J. EWING. "An Australian Ramble; or, A Summer in Australia" (Fisher Unwin.)
[Cloth. Pp. x., 256. Price 5s.]

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month to the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 48, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, New Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE HALL-MARKING OF PLATE.

SOME STRANGE ANOMALIES.

It is now regarded as certain that Mr. Goschen will deal with the plate duties in the forthcoming Budget. Last year the duty on silver plate produced £56,560, that on gold plate £22,356 (nearly all of which, it should be noted, was derived from wedding rings), customs £9,387, and licences £48,854, making a total of about £137,000, or, deducting the licences, about £88,000. Mr. Goschen has never referred to these licences, but if they are allowed to remain after the duties have been abolished they will be regarded as a real grievance, as their *raison d'être* will be gone, the imposition of a licence tax being only justifiable as long as the trade is subject to duties. There is also doubt as to whether the gold plate duty will be abolished; but, seeing that it only produces a very small sum, and is in reality a tax upon matrimony, it is believed that Mr. Goschen will not make two bites of a cherry, but deal with the duties as a whole, especially as the Birmingham goldsmiths are pressing for its abolition.

The duties and licences being thus in a fair way of settlement, the public interest has been diverted to the proposed reform of the Hall-marking laws, a subject upon which there is considerable misconception. Mr. E. J. Watherston, of Pall Mall, who has been in the heart of the agitation for many years, informs us that it is quite erroneous to suppose that it is proposed or desired to abolish Hall-marking. It is but little known that Hall-marking is now partly a voluntary and partly a compulsory institution. Practically jewellery is under a voluntary, and plate is under a compulsory system. During the last ten years 6,600,000 ounces have been marked under the latter system, and 4,750,000 ounces under the former. The proposed reform is to apply the voluntary system to all gold and silver wares, the argument being that if the public demand and get a Hall-mark in the case of the 4,750,000 ounces under a voluntary system, they are very unlikely to forego the demand in the case of the 6,600,000 ounces if they too were under a similar system. Again, no harm to our home trade can possibly arise, seeing that un-hall-marked plate will not sell in this country; therefore no inferior plate will be made or imported, as plate of inferior quality could not be marked. But the real object of the reform is to open out a foreign export trade, now absolutely prohibited to the silversmiths of this country; and, as has been shown, this can be accomplished without the smallest possible injury to our home trade.

The law, as it at present stands, is that all plate whatsoever, either for the home trade or for exportation, must be of British standard, ·925, and everypiece must be marked. So long as there is a duty, duty must be paid, but this is recoverable, as drawback on exportation. But foreigners want neither our standard nor our Hall-mark, for the good reason that they all have standards differing from ours, and for the most part theirs from each other, and nearly all have a strict Hall-marking system of their own—based, of course, upon their own standard, or standards. So, as a result, our only wholesale customers are India and Australia, and our exports to all parts only about 100,000 ounces per annum. But further: although we can do no business with foreigners, foreigners can trade with us as they like. Although they have strict Hall-marking systems of their own for their home trade, they are permitted by their respective Governments to make goods of any quality for exportation. And our mark is open to any one of them—provided their wares stand the test. For example, France, upon notice to its Assay Office, can make anything for exportation to England or elsewhere; but an English silversmith is forbidden, under heavy fine, to make an ounce of plate for France or elsewhere excepting under such conditions as render trade impossible.

Lastly, Mr. Watherston has another argument at command. By the Revenue Act, 1884, as a sop to India, it was enacted that "foreign plate of Oriental design shall be exempt from the obligation of assay and Hall-marking in the United Kingdom." "Why," says Mr. Watherston, "this is protection the wrong way round! *We* make plate of Oriental design. So, I suppose, does Japan. So indeed do France and, notably, America. So can any one! *Ergo*, 'any one' is protected against us British silversmiths. And, pray, what is an Oriental design? Can any one tell me? Therefore, compulsion has had its back broken by the Revenue Act 1884. It cannot live; best to kill it at once."

The Ladies' Corner.

PLEASURES THAT ARE NOT PLEASANT.

If it amuses people to conglomerate together in troops, why (asks a lady correspondent) cannot they manage to do it so that it shall be all amusement and no trouble?—or, at least, as little as possible? If it pleases them to eat together in each other's houses, as a change from eating at home, why must their food on such occasions be more elaborate and expensive than usual and take twice as long as usual to consume? Why should social pleasures involve labour, anxiety, and expense? I aver that the element of enjoyment is, as often as not, entirely eliminated from our social gatherings. There is nothing spontaneous, nothing impromptu, about them. "Of course not," says Mrs. Grundy, "things must be done properly if one attempts to do them at all." Well, what is the thing that must be done properly? Let us assume that it is a dinner-party. Sixteen people assemble in a drawing-room, all carefully selected and paired by an experienced and industrious hostess, who, however, cannot quite succeed in banishing from her countenance a look of distressful anxiety, because her soul is consumed with fear lest her most important guest should arrive late. This calamity probably occurs, and in that case all faces have gathered blackness, including the hostess's, by the time he or she appears. Then comes the compulsory pairing and the solemn procession downstairs. Surely each guest must say in his heart, "What have I done that I am thus taken into custody for an hour or more, and that nothing but a fainting fit can save me from having to sit immovable between the same two people until each rite of this long ceremony be accomplished?" At the best the conversation can be nothing but broken, jerky fragments of dialogue. You are supposed, I believe, to give about three-quarters of such talk as you are capable of to him or her who was your partner in the descending procession, and the remaining quarter to your other partner; you must also take an intelligent interest in the menu, endure with fortitude the suffocating atmosphere (for, what with guests, attendants, and steaming dishes, the oxygen is always insufficient) and the clatter of tongues and of cutlery; and you must refrain from all demonstration of relief and glee when, having endured to the end, you emerge into the mitigated captivity of the drawing-room. Does this festivity afford real joy to any one? Perhaps the givers of the feast and their cook take a reprehensible pleasure in feeling that it was better done than many other people could do it. Perhaps one or two among the guests, who are not ashamed (but quite the reverse) of having elevated greediness into a science, rejoice in the excellence of the cates and the blessed consciousness of having eaten a dinner that was a dinner indeed. But on the whole I contend that no true "vital feelings of delight" have been awakened in the bosoms of guests or host. Half a dozen people who know or want to know each other well, who have ideas in common and subjects to talk over, can form a happy dinner party: for the thing exists. A round table; conversation general and unforced; good food of the same sort as the dinner-givers generally live on; good wine, if wine there must be; quick sequence of few courses; flowers of the season, or leaves if flowers are scarce; as much fresh air as may be; and good talk, free and friendly, partly inspired, perhaps, after dinner, by a little good coffee—that is a dinner-party for intelligent beings. Mrs. Grundy's sort is all toil and trouble, ostentation, expense, discomfort—in short, the vulgar outcome of one of her principles—high living and low thinking.

FASHIONS IN FINGER-NAILS.

Manicuring (says Miss Mantalini) is still spreading. One of the Bond-street shops has now half a dozen young women employed all day on finger-nails. There are six little compartments, separated from each other by silk hangings, where customers are treated. The girls attend on both men and women. The subject sits on an easy chair and puts each hand into a little coloured glass bowl of water before the manicure begins her operations. I asked one whether there are any new fashions in nails. She said, no; new styles were so difficult to invent. A few people would have their nails cut square, but the filbert was the most popular shape. Others had their nails dulled. But another taste was to have them polished till they looked as if they had been enamelled.

INVALUABLE TO EASTER VISITORS.

N. B.—This Guide can NOT be obtained within the Gallery, where the Trustees and Director insist that no guide shall be sold except their own expensive, official, and unillustrated productions. Visitors should remember, therefore, to provide themselves with this guide beforehand.

No. 50. THE NEW EXTRA.

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8th Half-Holiday ..... The FRENCH and SPANISH SCHOOLS.

9th Half-Holiday ..... The BRITISH OLD MASTERS.

10th and 11th Half-Holidays... The LATER BRITISH PAINTERS.

12th Half-Holiday ..... The ENGLISH SCHOOL of LANDSCAPE.

List of Illustrations.

BAROCCIO: "Our Lady of the Cat."
BELLINI, GIOV.: The Doge Leonardo Loredano.
BOTTICELLI: Virgin and Child, &c.
CONSTABLE: Flatford Mill.
CORREGGIO: "Ecce Homo!"
" Mercury, Venus, and Cupid.
ETTY: The Bather.
EYCK, JAN VAN: Jan Arnolfini and his Wife.
FRANCESCA, PIERO DELLA: Choir of Angels.
FRANCIA: St. John.
GAINSBOROUGH: Mrs. Siddons.
GREUZE: Head of a Girl.
" Head of a Girl.
HALS, FRANZ: Portrait of a Man.
HOGARTH: His own Portrait.
HOOGHE, P. DE: Court of a Dutch House.
LANDSEER, SIR E.: "Dignity and Impudence."
" "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society."
LEONARDO DA VINCI: "Our Lady of the Rocks."
LESLIE, C. R.: Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman.
MANTEGNA, A.: Virgin and Child, &c.
MARINUS VAN ROMERSWAEL: Two Usurers.
MICHAEL ANGELO: Two Angels.
MORONI: Portrait of a Tailor.
PERUGINO: The Virgin Adoring.
RAPHAEL: The "Ansidei Madonna."
" The "Garvagh Madonna."
" St. Catherine of Alexandria.
REMBRANDT: Portrait of an Old Lady.
REYNOLDS, SIR J.: Heads of Angels.
" Dr. Johnson.
" Portraits of Two Gentlemen.
ROMNEY: Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante.
ROSSETTI: "Ecce Ancilla Domini."
RUBENS: The "Chapeau de Paille."
SANTO, ANDREA DEL: His own Portrait.
TITIAN: The Rape of Ganymede.
" Venus and Adonis.
TURNER: The Burial of Wilkie.
" The Old *Téméraire*.
VELÁZQUEZ: Philip IV. of Spain.
VERONESE, PAOLO: The Vision of St. Helena.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The MORNING POST says:—"The illustrations are numerous, and, for the most part, excellent photo-engravings of notable works in this magnificent collection."

The DAILY NEWS says:—"The substantial pamphlet with this title which has been added to the long list of '*Pall Mall Gazette* Extras,' is one of the most practical and serviceable of the series. Numberless visitors must have felt the need of a cheap and handy catalogue, giving so much in the way of description or of critical comment as can be conveniently studied in the presence of the pictures. This purpose the pamphlet fulfils admirably, while its directions how to see the collection in twelve half-holidays will confer a real benefit on those who visit that precious collection for what merely to weary themselves out with staring at paintings, but to carry away some knowledge of their qualities, their story, and their relations to the history of art."

The SPEAKER says:—"The latest *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra'—the fiftieth of those useful publications, by the way—forms a much needed popular guide to our great national collection in Trafalgar-square. The general introduction is most suggestively divided into a dozen 'Half-holiday' chapters, and the explanatory catalogue which follows is a model of its kind. Short of Macmillan's larger handbook, which is out of the reach of most people, nothing better than this little volume can perhaps be hoped for. The illustrations are typical and well executed. It is altogether a wonderful sixpenn'worth."

The DAILY GRAPHIC says:—"The National Gallery has received the attention of another 'Guide.' The new-comer is a *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra,' altogether better printed, illustrated, and produced than any of its long line of predecessors, and admirably adapted to the 'plain man's' use. Provided as it is with an exhaustive catalogue and full index, it is the handiest of all handy guides to our magnificent collection in Trafalgar-square."

VANITY FAIR says:—"The book is carefully compiled and admirably illustrated. This is a capital sixpenny-worth."

PICCADILLY says:—"A useful little book. It is a perfect guide to the Gallery, contains a plan of the rooms, and a 'scheme' by which the casual visitor may see all the best pictures in twelve days. I have no hesitation in saying that the guide to which I am calling attention is far better than the official catalogue."

The STAR says:—"I have just received from the *Pall Mall Gazette* Office a sixpenny 'Guide to the National Gallery,' which is a really wonderful production. The illustrations and arrangement are alike excellent."

The LITERARY WORLD says:—"This useful handbook plans out a systematic inspection of the treasures of the National Gallery during twelve half-holidays. The illustrations for the most part are well done, and numerous. The whole is admirably arranged with this view."

The SCHOOL BOARD CHRONICLE says:—"The thoughtful visitor to the National Gallery could hardly have a more profitable companion than this 'Half-Holiday Guide.'"

The METHODIST RECORDER says:—"The proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* have done well to publish at this time another of their wonderful sixpenny 'Extras,' containing a popular account of the Gallery and its contents. The notices are brief, and not above the heads of those for whom the publication is intended—our average citizens and country cousins."

The ATHENÆUM says:—"It contains a complete catalogue of the paintings, with short and pithy notes, and is, in fact, exactly the sort of guide which the bulk of people have needed."

The GLASGOW EVENING TIMES says:—"It forms an excellent guide to the systematic inspection of the national art collection. It will be found useful also as an admirable record by those who are quite out of reach of the Gallery. The illustrations are numerous and well done."

The SCOTSMAN'S LEISURE says:—"The idea of a guide-book to the National Gallery on the plan of a series of half-holiday visits is a good one; and it could not be better carried out than in a '*Pall Mall* Extra.' The 'Half-Holiday Guide' is written with knowledge and enthusiasm, and if the visitor who possesses it remains ignorant and unrefreshed from the National Gallery, he must be past any sort of artistic redemption."

The NOTTINGHAM EXPRESS says:—"An excellent work of permanent value on the National Gallery. It comprises an excellent plan for systematic and historical study of the art treasures of that institution in twelve half-holidays."

The BELFAST MORNING NEWS says:—"It is a most effective and artistic publication, is a marvel of cheapness, and even to the still larger constituency to whom the opportunities for such 'Half-Holiday' are denied must prove a volume of invaluable worth. Almost thirteen hundred paintings come under notice, and in many cases the details given will form a liberal education in art. The illustrations, which number close on fifty, are executed with all the skill and artistic finish with which those who have seen previous Art Guides from the *Pall Mall Office* are perfectly familiar."

The WESTERN MERCURY says:—"Most practicable and serviceable. It is a handy guide which should be in the hands of every one who visits this priceless collection of works of art. To facilitate study the work has been mapped out into twelve half-holidays, a highly convenient arrangement for the student. The guide will enable visitors to gather and carry away some valuable and highly instructive and interesting ideas of our great national collection."

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Pall Mall Gazette Extra, No. 31.

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Radical or Renegade?

contains personal Recollections of Lord Randolph Churchill, the interview in which he defined "The Toryism of To-morrow," and reprints of his more important speeches on Tory Democracy.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

LYCEUM.—This Theatre will be CLOSED THIS WEEK, REOPENING on EASTER MONDAY NIGHT, April 7, with THE DEAD HEART.—LYCEUM.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.—REOPENS EASTER MONDAY, at 8, Revised Shakespearian Comedy in A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Music, EASTER MONDAY and EVERY EVENING at 8.0 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), and THREE MATINÉES (Children under Twelve half-price to Pit, Stalls and dress-circle), MONDAY, April 7; WEDNESDAY, April 9; and SATURDAY, April 12, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0. THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 10 and 11, RICHELIEU. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8.0. Box-office now open daily 10.0 to 5.0.—GLOBE THEATRE.

NINIE.—New play by Mrs. HODGSON BURNETT and STEPHEN TOWNSEND. April 7th and following afternoons (except Saturdays), at 2.30. Mesdames Helen Forsyth, Ruth Rutland, Rose Leclercq, Cissie Grahame, Clara Jecks, Nesbitt, Mossop, Mary Moore, Julian Cross, Walter Russell, William Herbert, &c. Seats can now be booked.—TERRY'S THEATRE.

COURT THEATRE. Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH. CLOSED PASSION WEEK. RE-OPEN EASTER MONDAY with AUNT JACK, by HENRY R. LESLIE, at 8.0. Preceded at 8.15 by TO THE RESCUE. Box-office open 10 till 5. Telephone 2031.
NOTICE.—LAST NIGHTS of AUNT JACK.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. Doors open at 2 and 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 a.m. till 12 p.m.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Lessee, F. J. HARRIS.
Under the Management of H. GRATTAN LESSLIE.
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAYS at 2.30
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
SIBYL BARRY, CHARLES ASHFORD, and
VIOLET CAMERON.
SPECIAL MATINÉES EASTER MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, 2.30 p.m.
Box-office open 10 to 5. Business Manager, Mr. WILLIAM HOGARTH.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—SUCCI, who is doing a fast of forty days, and has had no food for twenty days, holds receptions all day. He is watched day and night by Doctors, Pressmen, and Laymen. Admission, One Shilling. Succi fast 21 p.m. 6.00 up to the eighteenth day, but his muscular strength remains almost normal.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY.—PROGRAMME at 3 and 8.—Ella Zuila and Lulu, Heroines of the Lofty Wire (80 feet high and 160 feet long); Stebb and Tripp, the Wartenberg Troupe; the Wonderful Hoytons; Fisher "Astoria"; Baughans and Abbey, Dracks, the Man Serpent; Fred Barbett, a Wonderful Strong Man; Abbey Cooper, Vandini, Lavender Brothers, Bicycle Tricksters; the Troubadour Quartette; Professor Cross, Pharmologist; M. Servais Le Roy; Zoilma, the Queen of Clubs (in the evening) &c. Rockwell's Aquatic Entertainment at 5.20 and 9.20, in the Annexe, &c.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—GRAND DAY and NIGHT CARNIVAL on EASTER MONDAY. The Entertainment will positively start at 11 a.m., and terminate at 11.30 p.m. Doors open at 10 a.m. The Management have engaged, for whole Days, the services of Europe, and Ella Zuila and Lulu, the inimitable Performers on the lofty wire 180 feet long, 80 feet high. Admission One Shilling. Children Sixpence.

ROYAL AQUARIUM THEATRE.
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MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS' EXHIBITION.—Figures of the CREWE MURDERERS, Richard and George Dyson, now added to the Chamber of Horrors.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS EXHIBITION open from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Admission 1s. Children under 12, 6d. Extra Rooms 6d.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Horticultural Views of all America, Grove Restaurant. Vegs defiance. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W., will be open on EASTER MONDAY and during Easter Week, and finally CLOSE on April 15. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.—FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of MODERN PICTURES, OPEN DAILY from March 31st to May 8th. Ten to Six. HUMPHREY'S MANSIONS, KNIGHTSBRIDGE (opposite the Barracks).

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, HAYMARKET (next the theatre).—Admission, including catalogue, 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. (Last two weeks. Will CLOSE April 12th.) NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full South. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hôte. Electric Light. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

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FOURTH EDITION.

Pall Mall Gazette Office,

2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

Of the Crewe parricides, the one is to be taken and the other left. We confess we cannot see the sense of Mr. Matthews's decision. Is it merely the question of youth that has weighed with him? If so, is the difference between sixteen and nineteen really enough to make all the difference between life and death?

Probably, however, the element of extenuating circumstances has entered into the Home Secretary's mind also; and his decision is a compromise between the logic of the law and the sentiment of the public. In any case the result is another step towards the abolition of Capital Punishment. We do not hang when there is a conceivable possibility of doubt (Mrs. Maybrick); and we only hang one culprit out of two when there are extenuating circumstances. As the exceptions extend, the feeling in favour of modifying the rule will inevitably grow.

In spite of the "three hours" services in several churches yesterday, the prevailing note of Good Friday in London yesterday was not gloom, but sunshine. In the parks and commons thousands of holidayers were happy in playing games—even to the universally popular entertainment of Bank Holiday crowds known as "kissing in the ring"—and in holding their first picnic of the year with their jubilant offspring. Donkey-rides were also very much patronized, and altogether the Bank Holiday aspect—without a sign of its rowdiness and drunkenness—was a great improvement on the former celebration of the day.

Notwithstanding the exodus from London and the lovely weather, the churches were never known to be so full as yesterday. About 6,000 persons were in St. Paul's Cathedral when the Bishop of London took the Three Hours' Service, and that function was held in some 130 churches, St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace (Canon Duckworth's) being one of those churches in which it was used for the first time. In some churches there were four sermons besides the Three Hours, and many were never empty from ten in the morning till ten at night. The "Way of the Cross" was preached out of doors in St. Peter's, London Docks, and several churches in South London. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, a new feature was a Litany of the faithful departed, in which many persons recently dead were mentioned by name.

By the death of the Marquis of Normanby the title and estates devolve upon the Rev. Lord Mulgrave, one of the most hard-working and popular of the clergy in the north of England, who does not hold a fat living but works laboriously among the poor. Indeed, his health has broken down more than once under the pressure of his incessant labour. The Phipps family have always been very popular at Court, and very fortunate in obtaining comfortable berths; but the late Dean of Windsor, when he tried in vain to get a canonry for the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Frederick Phipps, used to say, "When a Phipps takes orders his luck seems to desert him."

Any one who is sceptical as to the growing custom of decorating churches with every obtainable kind of flower would have been undeceived had he been up early this fine morning and seen how the law of supply and demand acted in Covent Garden. Long before it was daylight carts from all directions approached the great central market, freighted with the rarest Arums and other choice white flowers of every description, although red, yellow, and other colours were in great profusion. The ordinary denizen of the market, not given to using the politest language, as the neighbouring streets are glutted with traffic, is always on his best behaviour on Easter Eve; and the new hands are always told to keep their eyes open as they will see dainty folk actually invade the precincts of Covent-garden once a year. It was a curious scene this morning as the fair decorators of churches began to arrive. The great desire is to get the first choice and to secure for the shrine of St. A. the pick of the flowers before the representatives of St. B. put in an appearance. The arrangement of the flowers by the stallholders was most artistic, the display of white azaleas, Eucharis lilies, lilies of the valley, narcissi, spiræa, and red geraniums being most artistic, while there was a good display of primroses. Ladies, accompanied in many cases by clergymen or others of the male sex pressed into the service, proved themselves good hands at bargaining, and though prices are always somewhat of a fancy character on Easter Eve, the fair dames and damsels often congratulated themselves, as they bore off their precious burdens, on not having made a bad bargain. The streets between seven and eight were full of people carrying flowers in pots or in boxes and baskets.

A Reuter's telegram from Cannes this morning states that the condition of Dom Pedro has become critical. His Majesty was in a comatose state during a great part of yesterday, and has received the last sacraments. Dr. Charcot, who arrived here yesterday, states that, although the illustrious patient is very weak, there is no immediate danger.

The retirement of Mr. Frith leaves the number of Academicians at present thirty-eight. The death of Mr. Barlow, the engraver, had already caused a vacancy. The list of Associates is full. The last vacancy was created by the co-option of Mr. Burgess, and it was filled by the election of Mr. Waterlow, A.R.A. The forthcoming exhibition will therefore be of great importance to the men who seek promotion. The electors are not bound to make their choice in compliance with any rule. The vote lies *in foro conscientiæ*. The candidates must, indeed, have exhibited at the exhibition open during the election or closed just before it. But, as a matter of fact, the good picture tells on public opinion, and public opinion tells on the electors, though they would be slow to admit it. If any of the Associates is sending in an important work next Monday, his chance is good.

Theatre-goers will be glad to learn that Mr. John Hare, whose indisposition was recently announced in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is now very much better. Mr. Hare will reappear in "A Pair of Spectacles" to-night.

The reports of a threatened strike of the metropolitan police are by no means without foundation. For some time past there has existed a feeling of considerable discontent at what is termed "the unfairness of the present pension rules," and this feeling is at the bottom of the trouble. There are also a number of men who are dissatisfied with the long hours and meagre pay, and these now come forward and add their grievances to the others. Some weeks ago Mr. John Burns asked that two men, well acquainted with the grievances of the force, should assist him in agitating the cause of the police. He made one stipulation—namely, that a sum of £600 should be raised in order to indemnify these two men in the event of their being discharged. It is said that there is no difficulty in raising the money, but that the martyr-champions are not forthcoming as yet. Several secret meetings have been held recently, and the agitation, which is going on strictly *sub rosâ*, has already created a great deal of disaffection in the ranks of the metropolitan police.

In all the Jewish places of worship in London, as elsewhere, the solemnities of the Jewish Passover commenced last night at six o'clock, when the proper office was said, after which, on the return of the worshippers to their own homes the ceremonial of the day, which dates from the Babylonish captivity, took place, and unleavened bread and bitter herbs were eaten. The master of the house said the Sanctification, washed his hands, distributed parsley, and divided the middle cake, after which, in answer to the question, What mean ye by this service? he gave the narrative of the delivery out of Egypt. He washed his hands a second time, said a blessing, and cut the uppermost cake and the bitter herbs. The cake and horseradish were wrapped with the charoseth, and the table made ready for the repast. The half of the middle cake which had been put aside was then eaten, and the service concluded with grace, the singing of the Hallch, and prayer for divine acceptance.

In the synagogues at an early hour this morning there were large congregations, and the Rev. B. Berliner, at St. John's Wood Synagogue, where some of the most influential Jews attend, after the reading of the Law preached from the text, "The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our high tower for ever," and said that they were there present to testify that Jewish hearts beat within their breasts, and to bear witness that the past glories of their race caused them to be grateful to the Omnipotent Guardian of Israel. The Passover, he said, was a powerful factor which united together in love and harmony the scattered remnants of the Jewish people, who avoided alike the error of the Pagans, and of the Philosophers. He quoted some interesting conversations between Roman philosophers and writers as showingthe interest which was taken in the Jewish belief, and dwelt on the way in which the intellectual power of the Jews made itself felt as evidenced by the Spanish colleges being filled with them.

Since the return of the officials sent to America to examine the fire-brigade arrangements there (says Dalziel's Berlin agent) it has been decided to introduce various changes in Berlin on the American pattern. The fire-engines will in future be driven from the box instead of in postillion fashion. Moreover, a model engine will be introduced of papier maché and steel, which combines the advantages of lightness and increased speed.

Canon MacColl is back again in London, after his three months' residence at Ripon; but there is a talk of his church, St. George's, Botolph-lane, coming down, and the parish being fused with an adjoining one. Canon MacColl's intellectual powers in the pulpit are thrown away in a church so situated as St. George's, and it ought not to be difficult to find him some post in which he would find scope for his powers. His particular forte is not like that of Mr. Shuttleworth, who has created, and what is more kept, a congregation in a church which under its former eminent literary rector was a wilderness.

Busy hands are occupied to-day in changing the aspect of the interior of our churches from a penitential to a festal garb, and to-night, says a correspondent, in some places there will be sung the first Evensong of Easter, though in many cases it is thought incongruous to sing anthems and hymns of high thanksgiving hours before the time when the Resurrection occurred. In most well-ordered churches the first celebration of the Holy Communion will be at 6 A.M., and four or five celebrations will be the rule. Short sermons are the order of the day at Easter, as may well be the case, when yesterday five were not unusual, and during the week in several churches more than twenty have been preached. Festal anthems and hymns and occasionally an oratorio are the leading features of the Easter Day services, while the singing of Easter carols is increasingly popular, and in some places they are substituted for an evening sermon. Easter carol-singing may be said to perfection at St. Augustine, South Kensington, and the Church of the Good Shepherd at Hampstead, where they are carefully practised—as is, indeed, the music—by the congregation as well as the choir. The Church Army in connection with St. Martin's-in-the-Fields will have a march out to-morrow, and at four o'clock in the afternoon new soldiers will be admitted in the churches. The children's services will in many parishes take the place of Sunday school to-morrow.

It would seem that an astronomer may have his head so much among the stars as to lose all count of merely mundane affairs. Something of the sort must have happened to the critic who reviews Sir Robert Ball's "Starland" in to-day's *Daily News*. Else, wherefore the following remarkable statement: "The recent death of the illustrious man of science to whom we owe this little volume lends it the melancholy interest of a great teacher's last familiar words." An interview with Sir Robert Ball appeared in these columns some time ago, and at that time the Irish Astronomer Royal was in excellent health. His death has not since been announced by any of the ordinary channels of information. Perhaps the medium by which news is conveyed to the sidereal world in which the *Daily News* critic dwells has mixed up the name of Ball with that of Proctor. Sir Robert must lose no time in satisfying his many friends and admirers of this world that he is still in the flesh.

Mr. Edward Damm, a member of the United States army service, is attracting much attention at Berlin by his interesting demonstrations with a gigantic balloon named "Prince Bismarck." The balloon is illuminated by coloured electric lights, and the signals, given by the same means, are distinctly recognizable at great distances. The Damm system of balloons will probably be introduced in the German army.—*Dalziel.*

The new North Devon Railway, which opens to-day, will prove "a boon and a blessing" to all holiday "trippers" who regard the necessity for using their feet as an insufferable imposition. Although Lynton overlooks Lynmouth, until now one has had to descend 450 feet by a steep, serpentine road. The visitors' books of the few neighbouring hotels record an unmistakable public opinion against walking, to judge by the vehement anathemas poured on "that road," the steepest in England, which had to be patronized morning, noon, and night. Here is a sample cutting from a Lynton hotel:—

> By reach from Coombe Marten together we came
> To view the Lynn's far famed waters;
> And to others hereafter doing the same
> We can highly commend these our quarters.
> The cooking's not bad, the bedrooms are neat,
> The maid is attentive and willing,
> The walk through the valleys an exquisite treat,
> But that road up from Lynmouth is killing.

To-morrow, for the first time, all the seats in Norwich Cathedral will be free except some few reserved for aged people and those who have defective hearing. The Dean says that "the appropriation of seats has led to the estrangement of many from the House of God; has fostered the notion that the Cathedral is for the privileged classes; and has from the collection of pecuniary consideration given to those who have means undue advantages over those who have not." The *Norfolk Chronicle* says: "If only the Dean can reform a system that seems to breed the most abject penuriousness and selfishness, he will do the Church an inestimable service and make for himself imperishable fame. The difficulties are enormous, but Dr. Lefroy is not the man to be afraid of them."

If we may credit Dalziel's Berlin correspondent, the Crown Prince received a severe whipping from his father the other day for saying to the Emperor, "Papa, the other boys are better off than I am. They have plenty of play time. I have hardly any, although I am the Kaiser's son." The little Prince and his brother Eitel are worked for ten hours daily: five hours' drilling, two hours' marching and military evolutions, and three hours' reading and writing.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham yesterday received the *congé d'élire* for the election of a bishop of Durham, which will be fixed for next Saturday.

All the way from Rangoon an extraordinary pamphlet, called "Florie Chandler, or the Secret to the Maybrick Poisoning Case," has been sent to this office. It is written by Mrs. Eleanor Mason, the widow of a missionary to the Karens. She says she has studied human nature for more than sixty-eight years, and her booklet ("the avails of which after paying expenses will be sent to Mrs. Maybrick's agents") is certainly a most ingeniously devised piece of special pleading.

The chapters are headed:—I. Infidelity; II. The Maybrick Poisoning Intrigue; III. The Will; IV. The Poison in Battlecrease House. Mrs. Mason does her best to whitewash Mrs. Maybrick's moral character, and asserts that the death of Mr. Maybrick was solely to Indian ringworm. The book contains some eccentricities, both by author and printer, that are rather startling; and some of the statements are certainly actionable. But legal proceedings would probably rejoice Mrs. Mason's heart.

It adds a zest to the abstruse study of medical jurisprudence, to find such unusual terms employed as in the two following extracts:—

> For this I pray——I plead——before the Mercy Seat of Her Majesty's Throne and before the Great white Throne of JEHOVAH—TSIDKENU.
> Therefore Mr. ——'s testimony and doings *rebound upon himself as powerful accusers*. TAM KISSA HETU?—Answer, LABHAHETU!

This relates to "sick unto death":—

> As a keen huntsman might wave aloft the red flag—
> * * * * *

so Mr. Justice Stephens in his charge to the Grand Jury and in all his Summing-up before them, held aloft that single phrase as "*words of terrible import*" without a syllable of their connection.

This paragraph concludes Mrs. Mason's appeal:—

> The strict justice of Mr. Justice Stephen looms up in a lofty line between *right* and *wrong*. —Therefore it is manifest that if his Lordship had understood the facts of the Maybrick case her conviction would certainly have been QUASHED. Therefore for this I plead—and plead—and plead—before the Judgement Seat of Heaven—and before the Judgement Seat of this BRITISH LAW—that the conviction of this *persecuted* woman may be REVERSED—and she be declared INNOCENT.

The discovery of an ancient lake dwelling and bones is reported from Campsie, county Londonderry. A deep drain was being sunk on a farm, when the men came upon a roof which collapsed. Some splendid oak timbers and a massive framework were then found, being the remains of a strong dwelling which probably formerly stood in the centre of a lake, approached by a gangway of enormous strength.

The Emperor has greatly pleased the Jewish population throughout the Empire (says a Dalziel Berlin telegram) by his special order to commanders of garrisons and regiments, requesting that all soldiers of the Jewish faith be relieved from military duty during the first and second days of the Passover, April 5 and 6, so that they will have time for full observance of the fasts and feasts of the great Hebrew celebration.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "CITY OF PARIS."

On the voyage from Queenstown the *City of Paris* was propelled at about twelve knots an hour by her port engine, which has sustained no injury whatever. The cause of the engine departments becoming flooded is very simple. On the starboard engine collapsing some of the disjointed machinery broke down a portion of the longitudinal bulkhead dividing the port from the starboard engine-rooms. At the same time the large aperture at the starboard side of the vessel, owing to the breaking away of the internal arrangements, became an entrance for the water. If it had not been for the breaking of the longitudinal bulkhead the port engine-room would not have been affected, and, beyond a list to starboard through the large weight of water which would flood the starboard engine-room, the vessel would undoubtedly have been but a few hours behind time. The temporary flooding of the port engine has done it no harm, and during the run from Queenstown it worked in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION TO THE TITHES BILL.

Mr. C. Shea, chairman of the Chiselhurst Lower Borough Conservative Association, and one of the most influential members of the party in West Kent, has resigned because he considers the Tithes Bill injurious to the interests of agriculture.

A CHINESE "JACK THE RIPPER"

An unfortunate woman was murdered by a Chinaman in the streets of Helena, Montana, on Wednesday night, and afterwards disemboweled and mutilated in a hideous manner. Thirty Chinamen have been arrested, but the murderer has not yet been identified.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA ON HIS TRAVELS.

A Pekin telegram says:—The young Emperor of China has set out, attended by Li Hung Chang, and accompanied by an enormous retinue, on his visit to Eastern Mausolea. The Imperial cortège numbered upwards of 10,000 souls. The Emperor is expected to be back in Pekin by the 12 inst.

FATAL FIRE AT ISLINGTON.

At eleven o'clock last night a fire, which unfortunately was attended with fatal results, occurred at 10, John-street, Islington, a private house occupied by Mr. W. Behde. The outbreak originated in the upsetting of a spirit lamp in the back room in the basement, and, before the occupant—a lady named Elizabeth Behde, aged forty-four years—could get out of the apartment, she was burned to death.

PANIC IN A BERLIN THEATRE.

At the Cotha Ducal Court Theatre (says a Berlin telegram by Dalziel) a panic occurred last night through a false alarm of fire. The actors displayed great presence of mind, remaining on the stage, while the orchestra started playing a favourite waltz by Strauss. This action is believed to have prevented a serious disaster among the panic-stricken audience.

INDIAN COMPETITION WITH SHEFFIELD.

Knives and scissors made by a Bengal cutler, of Burdwan, are said by the *Madras Mail* to be finding purchasers in numbers that may in the near future have a perceptible effect on the import of British cutlery into Bengal. The Burdwan cutlers have found a willing patron in the Bengal Government.

"EMIN'S INGRATITUDE."

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM MR. STANLEY.

The news that Emin has at last made his choice and has entered the German service as commander of a new expedition into the interior has made a somewhat painful impression in London. His preference of the German service, and his undertaking a mission which, rightly or wrongly, is believed to be inimical to English interests, is taken as evidence of ingratitude. It is held, moreover, that Stanley's expedition to rescue Emin is reduced somewhat to an absurdity, now that Emin has decided to go back to his old quarters. The ill-feelings are intensified by the proclamation which Emin is said to have issued at Zanzibar, and which appears to be directed at his deliverer.

With a view of ascertaining the opinion of Mr. Stanley on Emin's new appointment, we cabled to Cairo, explaining to Mr. Stanley in brief the impression made by the news in London. The following is Mr. Stanley's reply, through the Eastern Telegraph Company:—

I accept Emin's action as a proof that he has recovered from his serious accident, and I wish him *bon voyage*. The Gospel of Enterprise is spreading.

STANLEY.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—Mr. Stanley expresses regret and surprise at Emin's decision to return to the Nyanza without first coming to Cairo to thank the Khedive for the interest displayed by the latter in co-operating with the English in rescuing him. Mr. Stanley considers that after Emin's long sojourn in Africa and now that his health is restored he finds that he is unable to adapt himself to civilised life, and therefore declines to resume his old calling. Strange to relate, Emin Pasha has never written to Mr. Stanley or Dr. Parke since they left, and this is the more surprising after the latter's devoted attention to him at the time of his accident.

The Emin handbill incident is regarded with general disfavour in Zanzibar, telegraphs the *Times* correspondent. It has been ascertained that the document was prepared under the supervision of the German Company officials at their private printing press.

"I have made inquiry in various authoritative circles," writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, "but can find little to substantiate the theory that the Emin Pasha expedition aims at more than strengthening the treaty footing of Germany which her proper sphere of interest as defined by agreement between Berlin and England, and certainly this sphere would never be admitted by England to include districts like Uganda and Equatoria, or, indeed, any territory north of the boundary line which strikes the Victoria Nyanza near Kavirondia."

According to the Central News letter-writer, Mr. Stanley has been offered by telegraph, some fanciful appointment under the East African Trading Company, the object of those engaged in which being to checkmate the German acquisition of Emin Pasha. The King of the Belgians, who is quite as much alarmed as Sir W. Mackinnon and Sir Francis De Winton, has been telegraphing, first to Cairo, and then to London, asking for impossible advice and making equally impossible suggestions. If Stanley will only say the word he can have a kingship in Africa, which shall, in fact, be equivalent to Emperor of the Africans.

In conversation with a newspaper correspondent at Cairo, Mr. Stanley said he had not heard of any action yet by Germans or by Emin to chill his sympathies with them.

THE DISAFFECTION IN RUSSIA.

THE TZAR'S ILL-HEALTH.

The Tzar has been suffering during the last two days from a relapse of influenza, which has compelled him to postpone various audiences which had been arranged. His Majesty's indisposition is not, however, of a serious nature. It is stated that the police at Gatchina have discovered some explosives in the neighbourhood of the palace, and that the Imperial family have consequently renounced their intention of spending the end of Lent at Gatchina, as has been their annual custom.

THE ST. PETERSBURG PRISONS FULL OF STUDENTS.

Many hundreds of students who had participated in the university disturbances (writes the *Daily News* St. Petersburg correspondent) have been sent away from the universities to more or less distant places. The suspected or convicted ringleaders will be severely punished. It is asserted that several professors who have manifested sympathy with the students, among others the famous chemist, Professor Mendelieff, have been severely reprimanded by the Minister of Public Instruction, and have therefore tendered their resignations.

The *Times* correspondent says that nearly all the police-stations and prisons of St. Petersburg are full of arrested students, and the prefect's office is besieged every morning by parents, relatives, and friends, who do their best for the liberation of the young men, but mostly in vain. It is said that a large proportion of the recalcitrant students are Jews, and this is of course a welcome fact for the savage anti-Semites. There are, however, some well-known Russian names amongst them. In connection with these students' so-called riots, it is said that several officers and even soldiers have also been arrested, but it is impossible to verify this report. The authorities, I am told, are bent on the most determined course of action in the universities and other schools this time, as they have at last been able to see that this is exactly what the students are agitating for. On the other hand, I also hear that the ringleaders will be sent as soldiers into the disciplinary battalions near Orenburg. A Ministerial decree exempts the students of the Agricultural Academy, where the disturbances first began, from drill service with the National Militia Reserves, to be called out for four weeks this summer. It is reported that the secret trial of the students arrested with bombs twelve months or more ago is now going on somewhere in St. Petersburg, but nobody knows exactly where, and, in fact, it is impossible to say whether or not there is any truth in the report.

THE DISTURBANCES "DEVOID OF POLITICAL CHARACTER."

A representative of the press has had interviews with several students, all of whom positively affirmed that the recent disturbances were devoid of all political character, being merely connected with educational matters. In order to afford express evidence of their sentiments in this respect the students met yesterday in the University and sang in chorus the national anthem, "God Preserve the Tzar," and the same thing was done by the pupils of the Technological Institute. The Emperor is stated to be so incensed at the disturbances that he has intimated his intention of ordering the closing of all the higher public educational establishments for a year. It is unprobable, however, that such a sweeping measure, even if it has actually been contemplated, would be carried into practice. A year's idleness, it is remarked, could only have the effect of fostering the growth and propagation of the disaffection at present existing among the students. It is, however, probable that the University at St. Petersburg will shortly be closed until after Easter. Among the 260 students of the St. Petersburg Technological Institute, says Reuter, are several young men belonging to the highest families, notably the son of M. Nabokoff, formerly Minister of Justice, and Prince Viazemsky, who accidentally became implicated in the disturbances. In educational circles the moral responsibility for the troubles is principally attributed to the injudicious conduct and want of tact displayed by General Norkoff, curator of the scholastic district of St. Petersburg, and by Count Deliianoff, Minister of Public Instruction.

PEASANTS TURN ON AN OPPRESSOR.

The work of applying the new law concerning "Zemsky Natschalniks," or district chiefs, in the six governments in which it has first to be enforced tentatively has produced considerable disturbances (writes the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). Thus partial revolts of the peasantry have just taken place in the government of Riazan, the significance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate for reasons of State, as it is now for the first time in Russian history that the country folk have been known to break into rioting for political causes. Such a thing was deemed heretofore an impossibility. In one district of the Riazan Government the "Zemsky Natschalnik" Mordvinoff—anephew of Baron Mengden —appeared among the discontented people in the capacity of the Tzar's representative, abusing, reviling, and flogging them. For several weeks they bore all this patiently, but at last they rose up, attacked the police, seized the District Chief Mordvinoff, and thrashed him very severely in his turn. These different times the District Chiefs have had to be changed. The central authorities are profoundly and painfully impressed by all this. They at first hoped that the disturbances had been produced by economical causes, but now it is established beyond all doubt that the reasons for the outbreaks are purely political. Never before has such a host of difficulties, mishaps, failures, and dangers been received within such a short period—Jews, Poles, Finns, Little Russians, students, officers, and peasants, all seeking to give practical expression to the discontent and disaffection they feel. The Emperor was deeply pained at the reception of such bad news.

The death is announced of George Thurber, the famous American botanist.

Cardinal Manning will preach at the pro-Cathedral on Easter Sunday at eleven o'clock.

The introduction of a column for religious belief into the next census paper is now being diligently pressed upon the Census Committee.

Mr. Noble, the secretary of the Taxation and Expenditure Reform League has been compelled to resign owing to ill-health. His resignation has been accepted, and a proposal is made to raise a substantial testimonial to him for his labours in the public interest, and particularly his works on finance. Mr. Hallsy Stewart, M.P., is to be the chairman of the testimonial committee. It is likely says the *Manchester Guardian*) that Mr. O'Connor Power will succeed Mr. Noble in the secretarial duties of the League.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES QUESTION.

THE AGITATION INTENSIFYING.

A Reuter's telegram from St. John's says the agitation throughout the colony with regard to the *modus vivendi* recently arrived at between Great Britain and France on the subject of the Fisheries Question is becoming more intensified. Meetings are being held everywhere. Speeches are made and resolutions adopted demanding the abrogation of the treaties made a century ago, and urging the absolute necessity of removing the last vestige of French claims in the island. The speakers declare that the Legislature and the people will recognize no arrangement which does not totally extinguish the French maritime and territorial rights in Newfoundland; they denounce the ignorance of the home officials and the neglect of their interests at Downing-street, and pledge themselves never to cease the present agitation until the French are driven out and British supremacy is undisputed. The delegation which has been formed for the purpose of urging the grievances of the colonists in the mother country will leave by the next steamer. It is intended to submit the memorials which have been signed by the people to the Queen and the Imperial Parliament, and the delegates will do their utmost to enlist on their side the sympathy of the British public. Sir W. Whiteway, Premier and Attorney-General, is also leaving by the same steamer for the purpose of consulting the Colonial Office on the subject.

A Reuter's telegram from Halifax says that the *Herald* announces that the Newfoundland Government will propose the repeal of the Bait Act, replacing it by a provision for the purchase of bait by fishermen of all nationalities upon payment of licence and tonnage fees. The export of bait to St. Pierre will, however, be prohibited.

DISASTROUS HURRICANES IN THE PACIFIC.

MASSACRE OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

A Reuter's telegram from Sydney says, severe hurricanes have been experienced in the Pacific during the past month. Their effect appears to have been most disastrous on the coasts of the New Hebrides, where several ships were wrecked, including a labour vessel which ran ashore on the island of Mallicolo, five whites and thirty natives being drowned, while thirty others, who succeeded in reaching the shore, were massacred by the savages.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM AN ASSASSIN.

FIVE REVOLVER SHOTS, BUT NONE FATAL.

Auguste Hamelin, a carter, on Thursday, shot five times, with a revolver, at his employer, M. Marais, a business man of Rouen. The carter claimed a sum of money, which his master refused to pay. After having threatened to expose M. Marais in the local Socialist newspaper, the *Satariat*, Hamelin fired five successive shots, and, by a most extraordinary chance, not one bullet inflicted a mortal wound, although each shot was aimed at M. Marais with intent to kill. The first went through his nose, the second grazed his chin, the third just struck his right cheek, the fourth whizzed through his hair, making the scalp bleed, while the fifth bullet went through M. Marais's hat. The would-be assassin was promptly arrested.—*Dalziel.*

STARVING INDIANS IN NORTH AMERICA.

ACTS OF CANNIBALISM.

A despatch from Winnipeg states that a letter has been received at that place from Hudson's Bay reporting that during the past winter the Indians in the Athabasca district were in such a condition of starvation that in some instances they killed and ate their own children as well as dogs and all kinds of domestic animals. The letter adds that great mortality now prevails among the Indians. —*Reuter.*

SCENE IN THE CATHEDRAL OF PASSAU.

AN OUTSPOKEN PREACHER AND HIS CONGREGATION.

A Dalziel's telegram from Passau says that the Vicar Pichler, preaching yesterday in the cathedral of St. Paul, denounced the present moral condition of the ladies of the old Bavarian city, which he described to be "as loose as it could be." He accused the ladies of prodigality, vanity, and adultery, and a most exciting scene ensued in the cathedral. Many ladies screamed, others fainted, and several left the church, passionately protesting against the way they had been insulted. Actions for libel are to be brought against the vicar.

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THE FRENCH IN DAHOMEY.—RECALL OF M. BAYOL.

The recall of M. Bayol from Kotonou, and the appointment of M. Ballot as his successor, are announced in Paris to-day. Several of this morning's newspapers state that this step is due to the fact that M. Bayol during his captivity in Dahomey was compelled under threats of death to enter into engagements of an embarrassing kind, which it was impossible for the French Government to ratify. The *Siècle* to-day contradicts the report of recent dissensions between the British and French at Porto Novo, and adds that the understanding between the two nationalities on the West Coast of Africa has never been more perfect than at present.

THE EARL OF SHANNON.—NO MYSTERY.

It is stated that there is no foundation in fact for the sensational reports respecting the alleged disappearance of the Earl of Shannon. His lordship's whereabouts is perfectly well known to his family.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN CALIFORNIA.

A disastrous explosion occurred yesterday during the driving of a tunnel at San Paula, California. Six of the workmen were killed. The borings were being made in search of oil.—*Central News telegram.*

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

A Central News telegram from New York reports that the worst crevasse which has yet appeared in the Mississippi embankment developed yesterday at Cat Fish Point, and an immense volume of water rushed over the land. Three persons were drowned, being caught without chance of escape. The damage to property has been immense.

THE PASSION PLAY IN PARIS.

The Passion play performed in Paris yesterday, in which Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt took part (says the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent), was not successful. Mdme Bernhardt declaimed the lines of the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalene with fervour; but during the performance the interruptions were so frequent that M. Haraucourt, the author, was obliged to ask the audience for sympathy for his work.

PRICES OF FIRST EDITIONS.

This week at Sotheby's two copies of the first edition of "In Memoriam" were sold, one at four guineas, and the other at £5. For the "Paris Sketch Book" £3 15s. was realized; £5 10s. was got for Ainsworth's "Jack Sheppard," £10 for the "Ingoldsby Legends," and £18 5s. for "Vanity Fair," the latter in the original parts. Even a book so recently published as "Alice in Wonderland" was thought worth £4 4s.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

A telegram from Rome, published in the *Dix-Neuvieme Siècle* this morning, reports that Signor Crispi has instructed the Italian Minister in Paris to inquire if it would be agreeable to the French Government that some of the ships of the Italian fleet should salute M. Carnot on the occasion of his visit to Toulon.

MR. H. M. STANLEY.

Mr. H. M. Stanley will leave Cairo on Monday next for Brussels, having received an invitation from the King of the Belgians to visit him, and he will spend five days in that capital before coming to London. He is also to go to Antwerp, and to be present at a variety of Royal and civic entertainments.

A FRENCH MONUMENT AT WATERLOO.

A Paris newspaper announces that the Société du Souvenir Francais, presided over by General Lewal, has decided to cause to be erected at Waterloo a monument to the memory of the French soldiers who fell on that battle-field.

AMERICA AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Mr. Cremer and all friends of international arbitration will be glad to hear that the Congress of the United States has at last passed the resolution for submitting to arbitration differences between the United States and other Governments when not adjustable by diplomatic means.

THE RABBIT PEST IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Minister of Lands estimates the cost of erecting rabbit-proof wire fencing in the western and central districts of the colony at £3,000,000. This would provide for 40,000 miles in the central and 13,000 in the western division

MR. MATTHEWS'S DECISION IN THE CREWE CASE

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM A JURYMAN.

The Home Secretary has advised her Majesty to respite the capital sentence passed upon George Davies, with a view to its commutation to penal servitude for life. In the case of Richard Davies, the Secretary of State regrets that he has failed to discover any sufficient ground to justify him in advising her Majesty to interfere with the due course of the law.

The decision of the Home Secretary has caused considerable surprise at Crewe, where it was generally believed either that both prisoners would be respited or both be hanged. Mr. Matthews has been influenced evidently by the opinion of Justice Wills, who tried the case, and who assumed from the circumstances of the attack upon the murdered man that Richard, the elder, must have struck him a blow while standing in the road. Those, however, who have had the opportunity of judging the demeanour and character of the prisoners since they volunteered their confession do not share that opinion (says the local correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*). They implicitly believe in the truth of Richard's statement, and discount George's altogether. Mrs. Davies and the other members of the family received the result with grievous disappointment. It is evident Richard was the favourite at home, and it is not too much to say that members of the family attach the most credence to his statement of what took place on the night of the tragedy, and especially so seeing that he did not attempt to screen himself for the part he admitted to have taken in planning the crime. Richard has not been informed that his brother's life has been spared, and will probably not discover it until he finds himself alone on the scaffold.

Mr. A. T. Jackson, who was a member of the jury which found the prisoners guilty, writes:—

By what course of reasoning the Home Secretary has arrived at such an unjust decision, I am at a loss to understand. The recommendation of the jury was on behalf of both, and upon the ground of youth only. This in answer to the judge was stated in the most emphatic manner by the foreman of the jury. Consequently this can be the only ground for arriving at a decision. Therefore, I should very much like to know why both boys are not treated alike. With regard to the guilt of the prisoners the jury had no doubt whatever, and were firmly of opinion that if one were more guilty than the other it was George. Also that his was the hand that struck the first and perhaps fatal blow with the axe as he was sitting by the side of his father. In fact, my belief is he began the fight at the place where the hat was found, viz., 60 yards nearer Crewe and 60 yards before arriving at the spot where Richard was waiting. But independently of all this, he knew what was going to take place. Did he not tell Richard to "please himself whether he had a go at the old man or not"? And then this cold-blooded villain sat beside his father, knowing that he was going to be slaughtered, although having plenty of time for reflection, even stopping for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour at a public-house for refreshment. If I had thought that such a course (as the Home Secretary has taken) would have been adopted I would have remained in the jury-room for a month rather than agree to a verdict. A resolution was moved in the jury-room embodying the words "strongly recommended," but rejected, and the one adopted as stated above, leaving to the Home Secretary the responsibility of giving effect to it or not, but never dreaming that the prisoners would be differently dealt with.

RECEIVING THE HOME SECRETARY'S DECISION.

The decision of the Home Secretary was communicated to the parricides yesterday. Richard Davies said he was quite resigned to his fate. His brother George was naturally much relieved at being respited, and desired to thank those who had been instrumental in averting his doom.

TWO DAYS' GLEANINGS.

Sir Richard Owen has had a relapse.

Lord Normanby died at Brighton on Thursday night.

The Bishop of Dover is lying seriously ill at St. Leonards.

The fund for the restoration of St. Saviour's, Southwark, is making excellent progress, and there is good reason to hope that, well within the time originally bought of, South London will possess a veritable cathedral of its own.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland is golfing at Hayling Island.

Lord Hartington recently spent an hour with King Humbert.

Russia is demanding the arrears of the war indemnity from Turkey.

The death is announced, at the age of eighty-six, of M. Emile de Lansac, the only surviving and favourite pupil of Ary Scheffer.

Succi's strength is apparently as great as ever.

The Clerkenwell police have made a haul of burglars.

The agitation against the Indian Councils Bill is spreading in India.

M. Andrieux is forming another political group, which is to be called that of the "Boulangists without Boulanger."

Probably the German Emperor will accompany his mother, the Empress Frederick, to Homburg on her visit to the Queen.

Sir Edward Watkin believes that not only will coal be found in paying quantities but that petroleum will be forthcoming at Dover.

Her Majesty's ship *Conquest*, at Pemba, has captured a slave dhow with eighty slaves.

The French experiments with smokeless powder are not conclusive, but very encouraging.

Notwithstanding the measures taken to prevent the "bucket shops" obtaining quotations at Chicago, they seem to obtain the prices as promptly as before.

The full monsoon telegraphic summaries from India coming to meet Dr. Lunn's charges has arrived in London.

The Central Finsbury Liberal and Radical Council has accepted the Hon. D. Naoroji as parliamentary candidate for the borough of Central Finsbury at the next election.

As the result of a compromise, Mr. Corbin remains president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, but with the support of a minority of the directors. Two opponents are being admitted.

A number of prominent ladies of Washington intend to issue an address calling on the women of the United States to contribute to the erection of a bronze statue for France, as a token of friendship between the two nations.

The Bermondsey Millowners' Association has resolved to work short time for three months.

Mr. Timothy Clarke, a prominent member of the Woodford Tenants' Defence Association, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for refusing to pay a surcharge of a sum voted by him as a guardian of the Portumna union to the evicted tenants of Lord Clanricarde.

At a sale at Paris the other day two Louis XV. cabinets, ornamented with ancient Sèvres porcelain, were knocked down for 115,000 francs. A Louis XV. chest of drawers fetched 13,000 francs, and a jardinière in old Sèvres porcelain 4,000 francs.

The letters, papers, and manuscripts of Horace Greeley, which had been collected for the purpose of writing the memoirs of the deceased, have been destroyed by fire. Some of the papers, especially those connected with the war period, were of almost priceless historical value.

The inspectors of Irish fisheries have sanctioned an experiment now about to be carried out at Lismore Weir to propagate salmon in the river Blackwater by artificial means. If successful, it is expected that during the next few weeks half a million young salmon will be turned into that river.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., has signified to the authorities of the bodies concerned his intention of presenting a large silver challenge cup for competition in swimming amongst the members of the Household Troops, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and the Metropolitan Police.

Several important additions have been made to the London Fire Brigade. The southern part of the metropolis is to be divided into two districts, a new class of officers, to be called foremen, has been created, three new stations are to be erected, and there are to be fifty more fire escapes, twenty-five hose carts, 200 alarm points, and more than a hundred extra men.

A female gorilla in Bostock's menagerie, now at Grantham, has given birth to twins, both male, the only instance, it is believed, on record in connection with a travelling show. Father, mother, and two sons were exhibited yesterday in one cage.

"I often met," says Mr. John Dickson, of Green Bank, Perth, in a Scotch contemporary, "the late Mr. Bright when he came to 'Stanley to kill a salmon, and one day I said to him at dinner, 'I gave me a cold shiver when they made Lord Rudolph Chancellor of the Exchequer;' and he replied, 'It had that effect on many a good Tory besides you.'"

The London County Council have bidden a not ungraceful adieu to the Guildhall. "Mr. Hallkeeper" has received from the Earl of Rosebery the right royal present of a diamond and sapphire scarf-pin, and the sum of £60 has been voted for division among those of the staff who have during the last twelve months performed extra duties and worked extra hours in the interest of the visitors.

The Brazilian bishops will shortly issue a collective pastoral letter in which they will declare themselves unable to accept in principle the proclamation by the Republican Government of the separation of Church and State. Information that has reached the Vatican, however, indicates that there is no reason to suppose that the Church will not enjoy the full religious liberty promised by the Provisional government.

A return issued by the Board of Trade shows a remarkable decline in emigration. In the three months ending the 31st of March, 1889, the number of passengers of British origin that left these shores for places out of Europe was 41,751; while in the same period this year only 32,472 persons emigrated. The tide has slackened in every direction except South Africa, which has received this year 3,008 immigrants, as against 2,478 in the three months of 1889.

The Duc d'Orléans has asked the French Royalists who intended to abstain from all Easter festivities in consequence of his imprisonment to open their salons as usual. Apart from the fact that he is thoroughly happy, and that he prefers a prison in France to banishment, the young Duke writes that he should feel vexed if the trade of Paris suffered on his account. The Prince suggests on the contrary that a charitable fete should be given in his honour.

THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION.

MR. KANEKO'S FAREWELL.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* was the first newspaper to welcome Mr. Kentaro Kaneko, the Japanese Parliamentary Commissioner, to England. Now, Mr. Kaneko and his attachés are leaving, and it behoves us to speed our parting guests. Mr. Kaneko has been singularly fortunate in meeting men of light and leading, and is altogether delighted with London society and hospitality. "I came to England," he said to our representative, "with a mistaken idea, because while living in America and on the Continent every one said to me, 'You will find the English stiff, reserved, cold people. In fact London society is made of an exclusive clique, and its members will never take an Oriental into their confidence and never tender cordiality to people who come from the Far East.' Some went so far as to say that I had better not pay attention to America and Germany with respect to my mission to inquire into parliamentary systems, and the relation between parliaments and governments. It was almost with feelings of despair that I stepped on English soil, and I have been altogether agreeably surprised."

"Well, whom have you seen in society?"

"My first official acquaintance was Sir Thomas Sanderson, who introduced me to Mr. Gorst, of the House of Lords, and Mr. Bolgrave, of the House of Commons. Lord Knutsford entertained me at his house, where I met Sir Charles Ryan, of the Audit Department, and Sir Lyon Playfair, who in turn made me known to Mr. Speaker Peel and Mrs. Jeune. At one of this lady's receptions I talked with Mr. Henry Matthews, Lord Cross, the Marchioness of Londonderry, and Captain Shaw. I was entertained at the houses of Lord and Lady Coleridge, Earl and Countess Rosebery, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Lady Ashburton, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Lawrence, where I met many members of Parliament; Mr. Bryce, where I became acquainted with Mr. John Morley; and Mrs. Peel. I attended a levée of the Prince of Wales, and visited Oxford and Cambridge. At the former University I met Professors Dicey, Sir William Anson, Holland, Jowett, Powell, and Legge; at the latter Professors Sidgwick, Foxwell, Marshall, and Tyler. From Mr. John Fiske I brought a letter of introduction to Mr. Herbert Spencer, on whom, in due time, I called. The philosopher received me very kindly, and brightened up when I told him how very useful in my legal studies I had found his writings. 'That is just what a well-known lawyer told me the other day was his experience.' Mr. Spencer seemed very interested in Japan, and warned me that there were certain constitutional flowers that would never flourish in a foreign soil, however fertile and however skilfully transplanted. He said the goal of Japan should be that individualism for which he had always pleaded. When man had attained to such a perfection that there was no reason for the existence of a State with laws and all its machinery, then the Japanese would have reached his ideal. Mr. Spencer took me to the Athenæum, of which I have been made a honorary member."

Mr. Kaneko is evidently an admirer of the English Parliament, which no doubt, except in a few particulars, will be closely copied by the Japanese. Our representative asked him for his views.

"The self-restraint of members surprised me, and their respect for the authority of the Chair, and the general decorum and dignity of the whole proceedings. But the obstruction of urgent business is a bad feature; and England, being the 'freest country in the world,' ought not to be behind other countries in giving the public facilities to be present at debates. I should like to say that before I came here I thought, with the rest of my fellow-countrymen, that England was rather tyrannical to Japan in turning a deaf ear to our pleadings for treaty revision. But this I now attribute to English ignorance, and the fault, if any, lies with the Japanese for not enlightening your country, and so bringing nearer together the two Englands—of the East and of the West—especially when we both have very similar Parliaments. The English have received me as one of themselves. Their friendships are more lasting than that of other nations. And I hope ere long to return to your hospitable shores."

DISCOVERY OF AN EXTENSIVE GANG OF FORGERS.

ALLEGED HIGH SOCIAL CONFEDERATES IN LONDON.

The Vienna police authorities (says the *Daily Chronicle*) have received information of the discovery of an extensive gang of forgers near Trieste, who had, it is alleged, forged Spanish and Italian bonds to the amount of 80 million francs. It is stated that persons of high social position in London and Paris have been engaged in getting rid of the forged bonds, and it is added that the police have clues to the identity of these persons. Up to the present time seventeen arrests have been made.

OPENING OF THE UPPER YANGTZE.

The *Times* correspondent at Pekin telegraphs that an additional article has been signed opening Chung-king, on the Upper Yangtze. Direct intercourse is thus established with a large, wealthy, and populous province, and steam enterprise inland is guaranteed as soon as Chinese steamers ply. Thus success is now achieved where the Chefoo agreement failed. This considerate negotiation promotes friendliness, and a large, healthy, and natural trade will develop, and, with the help of improved appliances, expand, the good will of both people and Government being assured, instead of their opposition.

BISMARCK GOSSIP.

So many telegrams arrived at Friedrichsruhe on the 1st of April for Prince Bismarck that the officials were at their wits' end. On the following day two thousand messages arrived. Several persons were occupied in opening letters and packages, and the Prince's house, large though it is, had not room for all the presents which arrived in chests and boxes; and therefore those which came on the 2nd had to be stowed away in the coachhouse. The large reception room is turned into a regular garden. The Prince will take up his permanent residence at Friedrichsruhe, and intends to build houses near the Castle for his dependants.

The name "Duke of Lauenburg" will be borne by the ex-Chancellor as his second title, so that his official designation now is Furst von Bismarck, Herzog von Lauenburg. It is not quite correct to describe the Chancellor as "Prince Bismarck," for the name ought to be Prince of Bismarck. The Prince himself will, however, continue to call himself on his cards Prince Bismarck, without reference to his additional title of Duke of Lauenburg. The new Chancellor similarly continues to use his old cards, describing him simply as General von Caprivi, without the addition of Chancellor.

RENAN ON ZOLA.

The author of the "Life of Jesus" has been asked his opinion as to the author of the "Assommoir," "La Terre," and "La Bête Humaine," and his answer is characteristic. "A few book talk," says M. Renan, "will teach me more than a novel of Zola's. I do not mean to say that what he tells us in the 'Assommoir' and 'Nana' is not true, and that it has not been well written, but what is the good of insisting upon giving us information about what we know and what disheartens us? There is another Realism in Nature, however, vaster than that seen by Zola. By the side of the Ugly and the Unclean there is the Beautiful and the Sublime—in fact, Zola does not interest me. He teaches me nothing new." As to M. Zola's chances of election to an "Academical armchair," M. Renan says, "The Academy ought to be eclectic, and not a sort of closed aristocracy. I do not think, however, that M. Zola will have many votes. I know eight Academicians—all men of taste—who are not inimical to his candidature; but, despite this, I do not believe in his success. Later on I do not say so, for the Academy must now and then do some silly things." Thus far M. Renan; but the fact which he notes (says the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent) as to the number of "Immortals" who are in favour of the realistic fictionist is good augury for the latter, who only reckoned on three or four votes.

HOW BROWNING'S POEMS WERE POPULARIZED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. George Jacob Holyoake writes to the *Daily News* with reference to recent suggestions that there should be a cheap edition of Mr. Browning's works:—"So far as I observed, no one indicated whether the poet had expressed himself in favour of the project. At the time Sir Henry Parkes, the present Premier of New South Wales, was in this country, I met Mr. Browning at Sir Henry's chambers, and asked him if he had ever seen a very cheap edition of his poems, printed in fine pearl type, in an American railway monthly time-table, many years ago, when his works were not popular in England. Mr. Browning said he had received at the time a few numbers of the issue with astonishment and pleasure, and asked if I knew anything of their origin. I told him they were printed by my friend James Charlton, manager of the Chicago and Alton Railway, with a view to entertain the passengers on his line, and to make known in America a poet whose works had great interest for him. Mr. Charlton was an Englishman, but no English railway manager, not even Sir Myles Fenton or Mr. John Noble, would ever think of winning the affection of travellers by endowing them with the riches of unfamiliar poetry. Mr. Browning said he had given all the numbers he had to the British Museum, and was sorry he could not complete them. As I had all the numbers ever issued, I offered to give him all wanting to his set. Afterwards he sent me word of the numbers he lacked. I have letters of his expressing his gratification at receiving them, and I concluded that he would be glad if English readers were as enthusiastic about his verse, and were as well informed, as the passengers of the Chicago Railway."

Mr. Edwin Waugh, the well-known Lancashire poet and author, is lying in a somewhat critical condition at his residence in New Brighton.

SOME ADVENTURES ON THE AIGUILLE DU DRU.

The April number of the ever-readable *Temple Bar* contains a well-written description, by T. A. Nash, of "A Day and a Night on the Aiguille du Dru." The following extracts from the article show the nature of some of the drawbacks to enjoyment which the Swiss mountain-climber has to contend with:—

A SPLENDID PICNIC GROUND.

The ascent of one peak is very much like that of another—at all events in its description—for those who have never made it, and it will suffice to say that at 9.55 we reached the summit of the Grand Dru. We had taken five and a half hours from the *glte*, which was fair time, considering our number on the rope. To our delight we found that Miss R——'s party were already on the top of the Petit Dru, which they had gained five minutes earlier. Hearty shouts of congratulation were exchanged, and then we sat down to enjoy a well-earned meal. It was a glorious day for such a picnic. Scarce a cloud lay on any of the heights of snow or rock that extended farther than the eye could range; it seemed as if a whole world of snow and ice lay around us. In the far distance we could "hail in each crag a friend's familiar face," as we recognised the giants of the Oberland.

THE WORST OF THE DAY'S WORK TO COME.

We basked on the summit of the Grand Dru till we were warned by shouts from the other peak that the most difficult part of our day's work was still before us. At 10.45 we began to leave our respective positions and advance towards each other. Descending a few feet, our party proceeded along a narrow *arrête* towards the Petit Dru. Meanwhile Miss R—— and her guides made their way down to the notch or cleft between the two peaks, and thence climbed to the foot of a projection of rocks upon the upper edge of which our party now stood. These rocks are so nearly vertical that, though those above might lower themselves to the little *col*, leaving their rope affixed to the ridge above, the ascent could not be made by a party below without some aid for the first man from the height above. Simond was first to descend, the rest of our party "paying out" the long rope in obedience to his shouts, for we could not see him after the first few feet. I followed, and found the pressure of the rope round the waist not very agreeable just after a hearty meal. It was difficult, while swinging like a bale on a crane, to make much use of your hands and feet against the rock wall, and your own ideas as to the precise moment when more rope was required did not always coincide with those upon which your friends above seemed to act.

AN OVER-RATED PASTIME.

Dangling over a precipice at the end of a hundred feet of rope has novelty to recommend it, but I thought it an over-rated pastime, and was not sorry when I got sight of Rey, who had anchored himself on a ledge a little above Miss R—— and Bich. Using Rey's head and shoulders as a landing-place, I was drawn by him upon the ledge beside Miss R——, who was on a very narrow shelf, where an overhanging ledge gave some protection from the pieces of ice that came rattling down every moment from the rocks. The first to be drawn up was Rey, and he posted himself on the rocks a few feet from the top, that he might help the others in their ascent. Next Wenger came down, and it was Miss R——'s turn to ascend. The rope was securely fastened round her, and she went up without any hesitation. Then Cupelin and Payot joined us below, and Bich was the last to go up.

A TEDIOUS EXCHANGE OF POSITIONS.

His great weight gave us some apprehension, for the rope was getting frayed; and he seemed twice as long as the others, no doubt through his wisely taking as much strain as he could off the rope by helping himself with his hands and feet. Our rope was then thrown down, but it caught on the rocks, and had to be cut by Simond, greatly to his disgust, after many ineffectual efforts to pull it out. More than two hours were consumed in thus exchanging the positions of the two parties; during the whole time the loud shouts in patois of the guides above and below kept up the excitement. The change effected, each party had little difficulty in gaining the peak vacated by the other party. Nearly three hours and a half had been spent in getting from one peak to the other, though they are only some three hundred feet apart.

EYES FIRST.—EARS NOWHERE.

From the Little Dru we looked straight down on the Montanvert, and could distinguish a dark patch which represented the little crowd round the telescope in front of the hotel. In defiance of all the laws of acoustics we shouted till our throats ached. It is needless to say we intended for the ears of persons 6,000 ft. below had a result similar to that of the memorable appeal by the prophets of Baal. A frantic waving of hats and arms was, it afterwards appeared, more effective.

A BASE USE FOR THE "TIMES."

At 2.30 we began our descent, hoping to be back at the Montanvert before midnight at the latest. . . . We wasted no time in the descent, but it was not possible to gain any in what presently became a race against Night. We slipped down in some places faster than seemed altogether prudent, and with serious consequences to our raiment. Rocks are naturally more destructive in this respect than snow slopes, and the Aiguilles must have destroyed garments enough to stock the shops of several second-hand dealers. The condition of my own clothes would have given credit to a story which is trite at the Montanvert. A climber is said to have arrived on his descent, just as the bell was ringing for table d'hôte, whose principal attire consisted of an outer sheet of the *Times* which "his nether bulk embraced" in airy folds.

NIGHTFALL: NINE THOUSAND FEET HIGH.

At seven o'clock the sun went down, and in twenty minutes more darkness came on. Fortunately we could almost see by moonlight, completely informed that we must pass the night where we stood. It would obviously have been madness to proceed without a lantern on rocks so difficult and with a much crevassed glacier before us. There was a new moon, but it gave no light, and soon disappeared. The situation was unpleasant; we were on a snow-covered ledge on the lower rocks, about an hour from the glacier; the last of the provisions we carried had been consumed on the Petit Dru, and we were very wet, our boots in particular being full of water. We had heard Rey shouting to us from the *glte* and seen the glimmer of the lanterns; Miss R—— and her smaller party had evidently got down before it became dark, and would be able to make their way to the Montanvert. That at least was some comfort to us.

NINE HOURS IN THE BLACK NIGHT AND BITTER COLD.

We had to get through nine hours of darkness somehow. . . . We sang songs and discussed many subjects. . . . I sometimes dreamed, and the dream would be of a white cloth laid with a dinner and food. The ledge of snow had suggested the cloth; a raging appetite supplied the fancy of viands. . . . It gave a little occupation to crawl now and then to the water-bottle, and deaden one's hunger with a chill draught. The operation of extracting and replacing the wooden stopper with such numbed fingers took nearly three minutes, and made the time pass quicker. In the course of the night we discovered that three treble echo among the heights, and this was always pretty frequently with a *jódel* to keep us company. We often asked each other the time, to prevent any one sleeping too soundly. Once drowsiness so far overcame me that I resolved to sit down—just for ten minutes, as I assured myself; but the chill contact of the snow with my hand, in groping for the best place, roused me, and I recommenced my former exercises.

HOW TO IMITATE ALPINE AMUSEMENT AT HOME.

Our "night out" was an accident that might and should have been prevented. The experience is not to be recommended, but, if desired, a fair imitation of it can be obtained by any one who may wish to pick out a frosty night in winter, when there is snow on the ground, forgo your dinner, and place yourself on the roof of your house, with a low parapet in front of you. A little fancy and much drowsiness towards the small hours will doubtless give the adjacent roofs an appearance sufficiently resembling mountain forms. The cold will be much the same anywhere.

A MORNING DESCENT.—MORAL.

The longest night passes, and at 3.30 the guides began to bestir themselves and make preparations for resuming the descent. Very welcome were these movements after the long vigil. With the first appearance of dawn we roped again and fumbled our way down the rocks, so numbed at first that our movements were about as clumsy as those of a seal on sawdust. But warmth soon returned, and in an hour we stood upon the glacier. At 6.30 we reached the *glte* and regained our provisions. Our appetites came again as we ate; we had been without food for nearly seventeen hours, but had ceased to feel any particular craving for it. Picking up the packs, axes, and lanterns, we went down with all speed to the lower glacier, and arrived at the Montanvert at 8.30, having been out altogether thirty-two and a half hours. We were all tired, more from want of sleep than from hard work, but no one was a bit the worse for the adventure. One lesson may be learned from it—the imprudence of forming so large a party for the ascent of a very difficult Aiguille. Had we been only three on the rope, we should certainly have been spared our night on the rocks. A tribute of praise must be given to Miss R——'s feat of making the ascent of both peaks and returning to the Montanvert the same day—a day of twenty-two and a half hours! The Petit Dru had not previously been ascended by a lady, and Miss R——'s double performance will rank as one of the most notable in Alpine annals.

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MR. HENNIKER HEATON AND THE TELEGRAPHS

BY SIR JAMES ANDERSON.

SIR JAMES ANDERSON sends us the following "final" answer to Mr. Henniker Heaton on the subject of the ocean cables:—

In reply to Mr. Henniker Heaton's letter, published in your issue of the 18th March, it is only necessary for me to say that the outpayments to the Government administrations on a message to India by the land line amount to 4*s.* per word. The charges of 2*d.* per word referred to by Mr. Heaton, in the case of Russia and Germany, are for messages sent by or to their own people, and such charges have no relation to those for international telegrams for which long special lines have been erected and maintained very largely for British traffic. Will those countries lose money to please British and colonial merchants?

Mr. Heaton now drops Afghanistan, but in his paper read before the Society of Arts he made it appear that it would be quite easy for India to erect lines through that territory, for the reason that it would enable the Indian and Afghan Governments to know when the Komoroffs and Alikhanoffs were advancing towards Herat. This is hardly the way to encourage Russia to give concessions for British enterprises. Now Mr. Heaton wants a Channel Tunnel to help him, and, after all, he only carries his land line as far as the Malay Peninsula. This new land line through foreign territory is advocated because it can be made very cheaply, and no matter if existing lines are ruined; whereas the Pacific cable is recommended because it nowhere traverses foreign territory, and is altogether British. I confess it was this foreign land line, advanced for the first time in Mr. Heaton's paper, which fixed my attention more than any other of his remarks. It was the only practicable part which called for attention, provided the tariff was possible, and he states that it was Mr. Pitman's idea. I believe I show it is more difficult than is supposed, either by Mr. Heaton or Mr. Pitman.

Mr. Heaton now says that Providence never intended telegraphy for the exclusive profit of a few capitalists. There are at least 50,000 proprietors of existing telegraph lines who have invested about forty millions of money, and they will dispute Mr. Heaton's possession of a monopoly of Providence. It is just possible that those who initiate enterprises, find the money, and spend their lives in working at them, may be as much entitled to the consideration of Providence as gentlemen who read papers before small audiences and write to the newspapers, not risking one shilling in the venture. It is very likely that a considerable part of Mr. Heaton's paper was written by himself, especially that part in which he has visions of a sick mother in some poor Irish cabin receiving remittances by telegraph from her son in New York; of keen-faced merchants discussing elaborate daily reports of the state of trade in regions thousands of miles away; of politicians in London debating with minute and full information the problems that stir and agitate the Antipodes; but these points did not appeal to my mind as arguments, and I hardly think our Parliament will tax the country in order to give effect to Mr. Heaton's triple vision. I could give Mr. Heaton a great deal more information, but, as it would serve no useful purpose to do so, I intend that this shall be my final communication on the subject.

WOOD-ENGRAVING: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

BY MR. JOSEPH PENNELL.

MR. JOSEPH PENNELL writes to us as follows, in answer to our recent report of a lecture by Mr. Linton, in which that gentleman severely criticised the new school of wood-engraving:—

With you, I enjoy Mr. Linton's "hard hitting" on the subject of wood-engraving, and I am always interested to hear a man of his experience talk about his art from his own standpoint. I had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Linton's Cantor lectures last year at the Society of Arts, and I learned much from them. I have also read, I believe, all of Mr. Linton's books on wood-engraving, and propose to buy his forthcoming one, which will certainly be worth owning. I was asked by the council to attend Mr. Linton's lecture, which a postscript intimated would be followed by a discussion. Unfortunately, however, I was out of town. But from your report I gather that what I should have been compelled to answer is his charge that the new work, notably American, is bad. Some slight experience at meetings of this sort has shown me that an attempt to answer the lecturer is followed by the closure or by the tirades of people whose ignorance of the whole subject is only equalled by their ability to talk on it.

Therefore, if you will grant me the space, I should very much like to point out here that the aims of the so-called American wood-engravers and draughtsmen are simply those of the best age of old illustration. In that age the wood-cutter either literally followed the work given him by the artist, which was in line, subjecting himself so entirely that neither Mr. Linton nor any one else can tell who cut the old wood blocks unless they are signed or there is some extraneous evidence; or else he altogether ignored the artist's work, whether in line or not, and invented new lines for himself. Mr. Linton seems to think this ignoring of the artist to be a fine quality, but I should very much like to know what the artist thought of the wood-cutter when he found his drawing cut to pieces, and a highly original set of lines, supposed to represent it, in its place. In fact, passing through the hands of some of the old wood-cutters was very much like sending in your MSS. to a compositor and having him edit it to suit his own convenience, destroying your MSS., and telling you that the printed result is what the public should see, no matter whether it expresses your opinions or not. And this state of affairs—stopped by photographing the drawing on to the block, thus enabling the artist to see how closely his work really is followed, and saving the drawing if the block is spoiled by the engraver—Mr. Linton would like to see continued. That is, he wishes to assert his own individuality and suppress the artist's. All this old drawing was done in line, or the result was rendered in line. Today, the drawing to be engraved may be rendered in any medium whatever, and the result on the printed page from the wood-block can express the medium in which it was produced, as well as the picture or drawing itself. This Mr. Linton holds to be entirely wrong, because it was not practised in the time of Dürer and Burgmeier. The same argument, however, as to line was applied to these artists by their contemporaries, but they paid no attention to it; otherwise we never should have seen their engravings. Mr. Linton always traces the degeneracy of wood-engraving during the centuries that followed Dürer down to the time of Bewick, and notes its revival at his hands. Bewick, however, was not a wood-engraver in the proper sense, but an original artist who used the graver to draw with. So, too, are many of the wood-engravers to-day, men whose work Mr. Linton thinks fit to declare has, with few exceptions, no art in it. If he did not qualify this statement in his lecture, he contradicted much that is contained in his books. If he does not know that what he calls American wood-engraving was introduced into England, and thence to the United States, by the engravers trained by Adolf Menzel, by Swain, and himself, it is time he did. He calls to account an art which he designates as American, though it is no more American than it is French or German. To say that this much-praised work is only admired by an ignorant public, and praised by professional critics, who ought to know better, is merely the statement of one man and a few of his friends who air their narrow prejudices in the rooms of the Society of Arts. The man who says that Cole's masterpieces, the late Fred Juengling's marvels of technique, and Baude's works are artless goes contrary to the opinion of the whole artistic world.

Finally, the engravers of to-day recognize two methods of expression, as the old men did, and this Mr. Linton seems to ignore entirely. First, the engraver may choose a subject of his own, and render it with the black or white, or any other sort of line, to please himself, as Bewick did; this is the aim of the modern original worker in wood. Or he may render a subject given him by an artist in anymanner he can, his only aim being, unless the subject is in line, to suppress all line, as there is none in the artist's work, and his own individuality, and faithfully reproduce the subject. This was exactly the aim of Dürer's engravers. Because the modern engraver can now imitate a wash, it does not prove that his work is bad; it only shows that the arts of wood-engraving and printing have progressed.

MORE OF THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.—II.

"Scribner's Magazine."

"The Rights of a Citizen" is the title of a series of papers arranged for by this magazine. The first instalment is headed, "As a Householder." The rights in question, however, are the rights of an American citizen. Perhaps by contrasting the rights of other citizens with those enjoyed by Uncle Sam's children the scheme of the series would have been better, because of more extended interest. Mr. Joseph Wetzler is obviously well posted in all kinds of information about "The Electric Railway of To-day," and the illustrations, with the spider-like legs of slender wires showing up against the sky, in the case of some the underground electric railways, are quite impressive. But the whole subject is one promise of new complications respecting the overhead-wire nuisance in the good time that is coming when everything is to be done by electricity. "Wagnerianism and the Italian Opera," by Wm. F. Apthorp, is a prediction of still further musical evolution. "The lyric drama must pass *through* this gate; stop at it it cannot." Mr. Martin concludes his "Footprints of Charles Lamb" in a manner to form a pleasing framework for some pleasing illustrations. This extract, relating to an event of 1830, is curious:—

Moxon had published a small volume of small poems—"Album Verses"—concerning which a curious secret has but lately come to light. The critics found little to praise in these verses—and with good reason—and a review was sent to the *Englishman's Magazine*, with a line to Moxon from Lamb: "I have ingeniously contrived to review myself. Tell me if this will do." He does not praise or puff his own work, let me hasten to say; but his paper is rather a protest against the errors and carelessness of those "indolent reviewers." Still, it is a clear case of surreptitious self-reviewing; and of it we may say, in the words of the coy Quakeress—not Lamb's Islington Quakeress—when her ardent wooer protested that he must kiss her, "it must not be made a practice of."

The facsimile of Lamb's handwriting will excite the speculation of the graphologist.

"Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine."

Mr. Frank E. Beddard treats of colour in the animal kingdom, in reference to the facts that the red of the touraco's feathers, and the yellow of the porcupine's spines, are not "fast" colours:—

It is not too much to say that nearly all, if not quite all, birds, in which the two sexes show a marked disparity of coloration, owe their brilliant hues to structural peculiarities of the feathers, and not to pigments. But if this be so, how is it that we get so great a variety of tints among animals which are exclusively coloured by pigments? The only answer to this question at present seems to be to say that there is no answer. The blue and green differences of colour in various animals, being green in one and yellow in another; the inside of one lizard's body is coloured deep brown, of another it is not coloured at all; birds' eggs show the most varied hues, which, except in a very few cases, can be of no use whatever, as they are hidden by the sitting hen. All these facts seem to have no particular explanation; and it is probable that the variously coloured pigments are simply waste products, which happen, like the red exudation from the skin of the hippopotamus, to be coloured, temporarily stored up in the skin, and ultimately got rid of. On this view we can perhaps understand why the red of the touraco's feathers and the yellow of the porcupine's spines can be washed out so easily.

Cricket *v.* Golf is a question discussed brightly by Mr. Horace Hutchinson, who sums up:—

It is well enough to say that we believe golf to be the more scientific, the more varied, the more serious and all-absorbing study—cricket the jollier, the fresher, the better chaser of dull care; but it is in the natural paces of the games that we touch the true line of division. Running is boys' natural pace. Birds fly, fishes swim, men walk, and boys run. It is the final dictum. Men walk and boys run—golfers walk and cricketers run: the golfer is a man, the cricketer is a boy. Which is the better?

Each is the better for the time being. There is a time to be a boy and a time to be a man; all through life one can be at times the one, at times the other. And that the two games are not mutually incompatible we have a long list of famous names to prove, both of Scotsmen and Southern cricketers, who in their years of discretion have taken up golf as a new love, without exciting any Nemesis on the part of the old love, for whom they still cherish a loyal, though a divided, affection. Our capricious climate relieves us to a brief season for cricket, but we may play golf from year's end to year's end; so that the repentant cricketer has but himself to blame when, in envy of the swing of the golfer born and bred, he utters that familiar cry of lamentation, "Oh! why did I not learn to golf when I was a boy?"

"Scottish Home Rule" is a skittish retrospect, dated "Melbourne, 1920." The Surrey river which is responsible for some picturesque pages is the Mole. "The Transvaal and its Gold Fields," and "Camping in the Cañadas, Tenerife" are contributions of the "tourist" type which are much above the level such articles generally reach.

"Murray's Magazine."

"Medical Relief in London," by Mr. C. S. Loch, is full of statistics, the author declaring his belief that many metropolitan hospitals (and similar institutions) only partially fulfil their objects, and possibly work evil to the general practitioner. Mr. Rae's "Night with the Circulating Medium" does not refer to an evening's entertainment with "the spirits;" it is the product of fusing two seeming incongruities. A faint reminiscence of the goody-goody narrative style—which, under some such title as "Scenes in the Life of a Shilling," enjoyed a vogue many years ago—has been rather happily blended with the important questions to be found in the currency and bimetallic tractates of to-day.

"Mary Howitt—Quaker and Catholic" is a review by E. Harrison Clubbe of the recently published autobiography. Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton deals with the present position of electric lighting. He complacently winds up—

It may be safely said that electric lighting has passed the experimental stage of its existence, and its rapid introduction is now assured.

Somehow one seems to hear echoes of such a statement across many vanished years, and yet—what extended progress is there? In view of the slow strides electric lighting is making, it may be useful to note, with respect to the risk from fire, that—

Competent experts, including the fire insurance companies, are agreed that, with proper precautions, electricity is a much less dangerous illuminant than gas, oil, or candles. There is no naked flame, matches are not required, electricity itself cannot explode. It is true that in one or two instances sparks originating from underground electric wires are believed to have fired and caused explosions of gas that had leaked into the electric conduits, through defects in neighbouring gas-pipes. The explosions were thus gas explosions, not explosions of electricity, and the fault was clearly with the gas company, which was responsible for the defective pipes. In any case it is only necessary to ventilate the electric conduits to prevent the possibility of such accidents occurring. Safety from fire is with electricity chiefly a matter of the employment of good materials, and of proper care in wiring. So far as this is concerned, the public have matters almost entirely in their own hands.

Mr. Morley Roberts chats very pleasantly on "Waiters and Restaurants." Here is one out of many good things in his *menu*:—

There was, to adopt the odd Transatlantic use of the word, quite a "lovely" story told of a young speculator who had come to utter grief, and entered into the service of one of those restaurants in New York which give a dinner for the humble sum of ten cents, or fivepence. I can vouch for it from personal experience that there are such places, and that the quantity, if not the quality, of the food given for the money is remarkably good. To this waiter's table came a broken-down, seedy-looking individual, of an aristocratic, Fifth Avenue, brownstone-front type, sneaking in with every sign of being very much ashamed of himself. When the waiter arrived to take his order there was mutual recognition, and the new-comer murmured, "Great Scot, Thompson! you here?" The attendant showed no sympathy at all, but, drawing himself up haughtily, drily replied, "Yes, Jones, I wait here, but I don't *dine* here." He evidently had not fallen so low as his poor friend.

"The Newbery House Magazine."

Mr. Homersham Cox, the county court judge, sketches the law of tithes, and analyzes some of the chief provisions of the bill brought into Parliament this session by the Government, in a timely, but very short, article; while Mr. Morley's Free Education scheme is discussed by another contributor. "Jewels and Gems," so far as the Bible takes note of them; a Roman camp in the African deserts; Mr. Baring-Gould's "Catacomb of Saint Priscilla," in Rome; and the "Celebrated Watches" of which "Anne Hathaway" tells—these have all a certain interest; but Miss Gilberne's careful and appreciative chronicle of the doings of ants will make a stronger claim for the favour of many readers than anything else in "Newbery House" this month.

WHY SEND TO GERMANY?

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—With respect to the millions of circulars sent in open envelopes through Germany, where is the necessity? for a really better plan—one with fastened flap—is allowed by the Post Office authorities.

I enclose you a specimen which I made up to-day, when at a printer's in the neighbourhood, enclosing one of his circulars, and addressed to myself. It has just arrived with a halfpenny stamp as postage, and is forwarded to you unopened.

I shall forward a similar one addressed to you, which you will doubtless receive with this. You will notice that it is an ordinary envelope with a small portion cut out from each end, small enough to prevent the circular from slipping out, but large enough to admit of the contents being examined. It is really safer than the Continental plan, and more convenient for the officials. A very trifling alteration in the envelope-making apparatus is necessary for the production of "circular envelopes," and to keep many thousands of pounds in the country.—I am, Sir, &c.,

43, *Chatsworth-road, West Dulwich, S.E. April* 3. B. G. Jenkins.

RAILWAY STATION REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—I have travelled much in various countries, and have frequently to use a railway refreshment room to obtain a hasty meal. At all times in England the charges in these places are very high, and the fare not always the best, but I think the charges in the room at Victoria (L. B. and S. C. Railway) are beyond everything I have ever experienced. I enclose you the bill. I only refer to one item: "Curried chicken, 2*s.* 8*d.*" Vegetables, &c., extra. On the bill of fare it is 1*s.* 8*d.*; but as the piece brought me—carefully hidden in the rice—was so very small (half a leg) I had a second helping—result 2*s.* 8*d.* It would be well if contractors were compelled to submit for approval to the board their charges. Let it not be supposed I am of a greedy turn. I do not think any one would accuse me of that, but nowhere in London that I have ever dined (and I have been in every big restaurant and hotel, such as Grand, Métropole, Victoria, Charing-cross, Midland Grand, Euston, Holborn-viaduct, Langham, Holborn Restaurant, Café Royal, &c.) is the helping of meat so small and the price so high as at this place. To add insult to injury, a charge of 2*d.* is made for attendance—that is, the waiter is good enough to bring you the meat you order and pay for! It's simply monstrous! You have so often allowed the use of your paper to ventilate wrongs, I hope you will do so for this purpose.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

Victoria-street, S.W. F. Charles.

FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Dear Sir,—The attention of various persons engaged in philanthropic work in the metropolis has been specially called of late to that hitherto much neglected class—our girls of weak intellect; and all those who are brought into frequent contact with them must, I think, agree that it is a subject urgently pressing for consideration.

The difficulty first shows itself in the early school life of these children, where their inability to receive the same instruction as the other children soon makes itself felt; yet in none of our schools, so far as I am aware, has any special provision been made for their needs. In Germany and Norway teachers specially qualified have, I understand, been appointed to train this class in occupations suited to their capacity.

These children are found with us to be a perpetually recurring difficulty to both teacher and matron, and when the time comes for leaving school the problem, "What is to be done with them?" is not easy of solution. The poor daft girl is often quite unfit for a place of service, yet service in many schools is the only opening for her. A situation is found, and in a very few weeks the mistress sends word "M. J. is so dull in the head that I can make nothing of her." After frequent changes of place she ultimately drifts into the workhouse. Here she is at liberty to go in and out as she pleases, by giving the usual notice, and without money, friend, or guardian she becomes too often, alas! the innocent prey of the false and unworthy. The downfall soon follows, and before long we hear of her as an inmate of the workhouse infirmary—a deserted mother.

Various suggestions have been made of late to deal with this pitiable class, with a special view to the "prevention of a transmission of their moral and mental deficiencies," and there is none, I think, that calls more for attention than that recently tried in the United States at Newark, Mayne county. Mrs. Lowell, of New York, says in a letter dated August, 1880, "We have in this State a 'Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women,' where they are trained to lead useful and happy lives, but are surrounded by proper safeguards all through life." "Any arguments against such custodial asylums, based in regard to 'personal liberty,' cannot, of course, be considered by those acquainted with the class referred to, as they are utterly incapable of liberty, and if not granted the protection they need, under responsible officials, they are only handed over to the control of the vicious and degraded."

It would be of great interest to hear the views of others, having greater experience than myself, as to the best method of dealing with this large and, it is feared, increasing class, than which none claims with deeper need our compassion and consideration.—Yours truly,

Mary Anne Donkin,
Late Poor Law Guardian.

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(Signed) C. B. PAGE, Secretary.

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CAMDEN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PRINCE OF WALES-ROAD, N.W.
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The School will REOPEN on THURSDAY, April 17, after the Easter holidays. The next Term will commence on Monday, 5th May, 1890. In connection with this School there are Scholarships given by the Brewers' and Clothworkers' Companies to the value of £225 per annum. Term fee £1 14*s.* or £2 8*s.*, according to age. Application to be made to the Secretary at the School.

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Full particulars of the SECRETARY,
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There is something about the feebleness of old age and the helplessness of children which excites the tender sympathies of gentle and compassionate hearts, who would procure for the former a quiet, peaceful rest at the close of their weary battle with life; for the latter a joyous freedom from suffering and sorrow, in which to spend their brief period of unconsciousness of the struggle that is before them.

To these tender hearts we now appeal on behalf of pitiful little creatures with pinched and pallid faces, shivering half-clothed limbs, bare feet, blue and raw with cold, coming many of them miles to school, where they may spend a few hours in a warm room, and receive each the piece of bread which we struggle hard to procure for them. We appeal on behalf of aged poor, lying on mouldy straw, a few rags for blankets, a tub often beside them in the bed to catch the rain which drips through the rotting roof of thatch; their only alternative the poorhouse, whose glaring white walls have, in too many cases known to us, added total blindness to their other sufferings.

To obtain some means of providing for their relief, we have an annual bazaar; but the place is so out of the way, and the people for the most part are so poor, that we have to depend for its success mainly on help from outside.

All offerings of money help in disposing of tickets for Drawing of Prizes, fancy work, fancy work materials, or gifts of old clothes, will be most gratefully received, and acknowledged by,
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THE HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, GREAT ORMOND-STREET, LONDON, W.C.—Largest and First Children's Hospital in the United Kingdom.—The Committee of Management have the honour to announce that the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR has kindly consented to PRESIDE at the ANNUAL FESTIVAL DINNER, to take place at the HOTEL METROPOLE on TUESDAY, April 22nd, at 7.30 P.M.
The income during 1889 amounted to only £8,000, while the necessary expenditure was over £10,000, the deficit being met from legacies which should have been invested for the endowment of the Hospital.
ONE THOUSAND NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS of £1 1*s.* each are URGENTLY NEEDED.
An URGENT APPEAL is made to the public for £2,000 towards the general expenses, and for £9,000, being the sum required to finish the Hospital.

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Mr. SAMUEL G. SHEPPARD
AND
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Invite the friends of Christ's work among the children of the streets to attend
A SPECIAL FESTIVAL
At STEPNEY CAUSEWAY,
On WEDNESDAY, 9th April.

Doubtless many happy boys and girls home for the holidays will be glad to visit their poor little brothers on this occasion, and to see something of their mode of life and of the wonderful things they do. Visitors are advised to have early luncheon, so as to reach Stepney Causeway by 1.15 P.M. if possible.

The Programme contains several items of peculiar interest:—
1. Military Drill, in the yard, at 1.15 P.M. precisely, by 200 boy inmates
2. Musical Drill, by a squad of trained lads, at 2.30.
3. Dulcimer, Mandolin, and Violin, by small boys, at 3.0.
4. Swimming Matches, in the Large Swimming Bath, at 4.30 and 5.30.
5. Music by the Highland Pipers, in full Highland costume, during the afternoon.
6. All the new and enlarged Workshops will be open to view, and the following trades can be seen in full operation:—

Bakers	Printers
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Carpenters	Woodchoppers
Harnessmakers	And perhaps
Matmakers	Tin smiths

7. A Great Meeting will be held in the Gymnasium at 2.30 P.M., when Dr. Barnardo and others hope to be able to interest those present by the recital of some entirely new Narratives of Rescue of boys and girls who are daily being added to the 5,400 inmates of the Homes.
8. Her Majesty's Hospital for Waif Children (exactly opposite the Home) will be on view the whole afternoon until 5.30.
Refreshments will be provided at moderate rates.
Admission to the Festival will be by TICKET ONLY, price Sixpence each, application for which should be made at once to the undersigned,
JOHN ODLING, Secretary.
18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.

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Contributions are earnestly solicited towards the £20,000 required to complete the New Buildings, the first portion of which was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in July last.
WILLIAM T. GRANT, Secretary.

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A £40 PIANO FOR NOTHING! £200 in Cash Prizes! Easy for all! Holidays for all! Do it in your spare minutes. "A Swindle!" the majority will exclaim on reading this, owing to the many swindles connected with Competitions both of the past and present times. Persons who, after reading the following particulars (which, with but little trouble on their part, will be found thoroughly correct and genuine), having the slightest doubt as to the large Cash Prizes being paid in full and with impartiality to each one entering, are most particularly requested not to compete. Pain only wants the few to enter who may, after reading this through, be fully convinced of all genuineness and fairness being shown. The fact alone that Pain has, during the past four years (the time he has now promoted Competitions), paid away more than £2,000 in Prizes should be all-sufficient proof his Competitions are not as others—"Here to-day and gone to-morrow"—but are as constant and certain as day and night. Easy Biblical Competition. Holidays for nothing! £200 Cash Prizes. £100, £30, £20, £10, £5, £3, £2, 20 at £1, and 20 at 10*s.* each (to be paid in full, no matter how few send), to those counting most correctly the letter "H" in "St. Luke's Gospel." Count all letter "H's" together, both capital and small (thus H—h), those in verses only allowed, and nothing found outside the actual words of verses to count. Use ordinary Authorized Version Bible or Testament as found in every home, and not the Revised Edition. Entrance Fee, 2*s.*, Postal Order or 25 Stamps; three halfpenny Stamps to be enclosed for Printed Result Sheet, with winners' Full Names and Addresses. On this Result Sheet will also be printed the correct number of "H's" in each Chapter, further again proving all fairness. Competition closes certain Friday, April 18th. Prizes and Results all to be posted positively Thursday, May 1, 1890. Competitors allowed to send but one list, and only one person allowed to enter from one address. A £40 Piano for Nothing! Free Competition (open only to those persons doing "H" Competition). The above Grand Prize (by the eminent London Makers, Bishop and Sons) has been purchased of the well-known Firm, Messrs. Marsh and Tiddy, 29, Tontine-street, Folkestone, where it is now on view, and will be sent carriage paid to the person guessing correct or nearest time the Bettle's 45*s.* Silver Keyless Watch (ordinary ladies' size) will stop at; same to be wound right up at 10 A.M., Friday, April 18th, and set going in Mr. Bettle's (Jeweller, Folkestone) window and allowed to go all the way down. Local Competitors see the window for the time it stops at. Simply guess hours and minutes only. Half minutes allowed, but not seconds, state whether A.M. or P.M., for example, 4.15 P.M. Should no one guess correct, prize will be given for nearest, but in the event of several guessing exact time the Piano will be given for the first one arriving at "The Prizeries," and a 45*s.* Watch to all others correct. Some will say, Mr. Bettle or friends will win the Piano: not at all, Pain will wind up the watch, and Mr. Bettle or friends will not compete, or give any information. Only one guess allowed to each Competitor. After counting up your "H's," simply write on a piece of paper first your Full Name and Address, then the number you make in each of the 24 chapters, and total of all. At foot of same paper must also be written the following statement:—"The work is solely my own; I have not compared with, seen, or heard of another person's figures." Thus your work must be kept a secret, and Pain reserves the right to refuse or return any lists he considers have not been fairly worked. Write on one side of paper only, and it can easily be done on an ordinary sheet of letter paper. Write your guess on a separate sheet of paper (notice it must be on another piece of paper), with your Full Name and Address again. In case of "ties" for the £200 Cash Prizes, prizes will be equally divided; for example, if 12 sent correct lists, the first 12 prizes would be added together and equally divided amongst them, and so on. Send your list of H's, guess, fee 2*s.* P.O., or 25 stamps, also 3 halfpenny stamps for result, all in one envelope, post same as soon as possible, trying for the piano in case of "ties," but not later than Thursday, April 17th, as competitions close certain next day, the 18th. Prizes all sent certain May 1st. Result posted to each competitor same day, with one of Pain's bright magazines, named "Prizes; or, Pain's Monthly Dumps Dispeller." Bankers:—National Provincial Bank of England (Folkestone Branch). Pain's Competitions are now patronized and recommended by all classes of society, including the Rev. James McLachlan, Emmanuel Vicarage, Camberwell, London, S.E.; the Rev. W. E. Remfry, Cherry View, Swanley, Kent; the Rev. W. Henry Edwards, Pastor of Islington Congregational Church, London, N.; Bennet Lowe, Esq., 19, Bright-street, Blackpool; C. Hobley, Esq., Choristers' Master, Cathedral School, Lichfield; Mr. Geo. Paterson, 64, Dodge-hill-terrace, Heaton Norris, Stockport.—Address all letters, W. T. PAIN, "The Prizeries," 39, Queen-street, Folkestone, Kent.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—SATURDAY, April 5, 1890.